



French

Fluency 2

Intro
Fluency
Expression

Michael Campbell
Maxime Paquin

GMS INTENSIVE METHOD

Glossika Mass Sentences

Features: Sound files have A/B/C formats.

A Files	English - Target language 2x
B Files	English - space - Target 1x
C Files	Target language only 1x



Useful for students with more time to dedicate.

GSR RELAXED METHOD

Glossika Spaced Repetition

Features: Our sound files include an algorithm that introduces 10 sentences every day, with review of 40 sentences, for a total of 1000 sentences in 104 days. Requires less than 20 minutes daily.



Useful for people with busy schedules and limited study time.

HOW TO USE

1 To familiarise yourself with IPA and spelling, Glossika recommends using the book while listening to A or C sound files and going through all 1000 sentences on your first day. Then you can start your training.

2 Set up your schedule. It's your choice, you can choose 20, 50 or 100 sentences for daily practice. We recommend completing the following four steps.



Training Step **1**: Try repeating the sentences with the same speed and intonation in the A sound files.



Training Step **2**: Dictation: use the C sound files (and pausing) to write out each sentence (in script or IPA or your choice). Use the book to check your answers.



Training Step **3**: Recording: record the sentences as best you can. We recommend recording the same sentences over a 3-day period, and staggering them with new ones.



Training Step **4**: Use the B sound files to train your interpretation skills. Say your translation in the space provided.

2 Set up your schedule. You can listen to a single GSR file daily or even double up. One book typically takes 3-4 months to complete.

3 You can accompany with the GMS training when you have extra time to practice.



Reminder

Don't forget that if you run into problems, just skip over it! Keep working through the sentences all the way to the end and don't worry about the ones you don't get. You'll probably get it right the second time round. Remember, one practice session separated by *one* sleep session yields the best results!



Glossika Mass Sentences

French

Fluency 2

Complete Fluency Course

Michael Campbell

Maxime Paquin



Glossika



Glossika Mass Sentence Method

French Fluency 2

This edition published: APR 2016
via license by Nolsen Bédon, Ltd.
Taipei, Taiwan

Authors: Michael Campbell, Maxime Paquin
Chief Editor: Michael Campbell
Translator: Michael Campbell, Maxime Paquin
Recording: Michael Campbell, Maxime Paquin
Editing Team: Claudia Chen, Sheena Chen
Consultant: Percy Wong
Programming: Edward Greve
Design: Glossika team

© 2014 Michael Campbell

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only as samples of language use without intent to infringe.

glossika.com



Glossika Series

The following languages are available (not all are published in English):

Afroasiatic	TYS Atayal BNN Bunun ILO Ilokano SDQ Seediq TGL Tagalog THW Thao	NL Dutch DE German IS Icelandic NO Norwegian SV Swedish	IE: Romance	Niger-Congo
AM Amharic ARE Egyptian Arabic HA Hausa IV Hebrew AR Modern Standard Arabic ARM Moroccan Arabic			PB Brazilian Portuguese CA Catalan PT European Portuguese FR French IT Italian RO Romanian ES Spanish (European) ESM Spanish (Mexican)	SW Swahili YO Yoruba
	Caucasian	IE: Indo-Iranian		Sino-Tibetan
	Dravidian	BEN Bengali PRS Dari Persian GUJ Gujarati HI Hindi KUR Kurmanji Kurdish MAR Marathi NEP Nepali FA Persian PAN Punjabi (India) SIN Sinhala KUS Sorani Kurdish TGK Tajik UR Urdu		MY Burmese YUE Cantonese ZH Chinese HAK Hakka ZS Mandarin Chinese (Beijing) WUS Shanghainese MNN Taiwanese WUW Wenzhounese
Altaic	KAN Kannada MAL Malayalam TAM Tamil TEL Telugu		IE: Slavic	
AZ Azerbaijani JA Japanese KK Kazakh KR Korean MN Mongolian UZ Uzbek			BEL Belarusian BOS Bosnian HR Croatian CS Czech MK Macedonian PL Polish RU Russian SRP Serbian SK Slovak SL Slovene UKR Ukrainian	Tai-Kadai
Austroasiatic	LAV Latvian LIT Lithuanian			LO Lao TH Thai
	IE: Celtic	IE: Other		Uralic
KH Khmer VNN Vietnamese (Northern) VNS Vietnamese (Southern)	CYM Welsh	SQ Albanian HY Armenian EU Basque EO Esperanto EL Greek	Kartuli	EST Estonian FI Finnish HU Hungarian
Austronesian	EN American English DA Danish		KA Georgian	
AMP Amis				



Glossika Levels

Many of our languages are offered at different levels (check for availability):

Intro Level	Fluency Level	Expression Level
Pronunciation Courses	Fluency	Business Courses
Intro Course	Daily Life	Intensive Reading
	Travel	
	Business Intro	



Getting Started

For Busy People & Casual Learners

- 20 minutes per day, 3 months per book
- Use the Glossika Spaced Repetition (GSR) MP3 files, 1 per day. The files are numbered for you.
- Keep going and don't worry if you miss something on the first day, you will hear each sentence more than a dozen times over a 5 day period.

For Intensive Study

- 1-2 hours per day, 1 month per book

Log on to our website and download the Self Study Planner at: glossika.com/howto.

Steps:

1. Prepare (GMS-A). Follow the text as you listen to the GMS-A files (in 'GLOSSIKA-XX-GMS-A'). Listen to as many sentences as you can, and keep going even when you miss a sentence or two. Try to focus on the sounds and matching them to the text.
2. Listen (GMS-A). Try to repeat the target sentence with the speaker the second time you hear it.
3. Write (GMS-C). Write down the sentences as quickly as you can, but hit pause when you need to. Check your answers against the text.
4. Record (GMS-C). Listen to each sentence and record it yourself. Record from what you hear, not from reading the text. You can use your mobile phone or computer to do the recording. Play it back, and try to find the differences between the original and your recording.
5. Interpret (GMS-B). Try to recall the target sentence in the gap after you hear it in English. Try to say it out loud, and pause if necessary.



Glossika Mass Sentence Method

French

Fluency 2

This GMS Fluency Series accompanies the GMS recordings and is a supplementary course assisting you on your path to fluency. This course fills in the fluency training that is lacking from other courses. Instead of advancing in the language via grammar, GMS builds up sentences and lets students advance via the full range of expression required to function in the target language.

GMS recordings prepare the student through translation and interpretation to become proficient in speaking and listening.

Glossika Spaced Repetition (GSR) recordings are strongly recommended for those who have trouble remembering the content. Through the hundred days of GSR training, all the text in each of our GMS publications can be mastered with ease.



What is Glossika?

From the creation of various linguists and polyglots headed by Michael Campbell, Glossika is a comprehensive and effective system that delivers speaking and listening training to fluency.

It's wise to use Glossika training materials together with your other study materials. Don't bet everything on Glossika. Always use as many materials as you can get your hands on and do something from all of those materials daily. These are the methods used by some of the world's greatest polyglots and only ensures your success.

If you follow all the guidelines in our method you can also become proficiently literate as well. But remember it's easier to become literate in a language that you can already speak than one that you can't.

Most people will feel that since we only focus on speaking and listening, that the Glossika method is too tough. It's possible to finish one of our modules in one month, in fact this is the speed at which we've been training our students for years: 2 hours weekly for 4 weeks is all you need to complete one module. Our students are expected to do at least a half hour on their own every day through listening, dictation, and recording. If you follow the method, you will have completed 10,000 sentence repetitions by the end of the month. This is sufficient enough to start to feel your fluency come out, but you still have a long way to go.

This training model seems to fit well with students in East Asia learning tough languages like English, because they are driven by the fact that they need a better job or have some pressing issue to use their English. This drive makes them want to succeed.

Non-East Asian users of the Glossika Mass Sentence (GMS) methods are split in two groups: those who reap enormous benefit by completing the course, and others who give up because it's too tough to stick to the schedule. If you feel like our training is too overwhelming or demands too much of your time, then I suggest you get your hands on our Glossika Spaced Repetition (GSR) audio files which are designed for people like you. So if you're ambitious, use GMS. If you're too busy or can't stick to a schedule, use GSR.



Glossika Levels

The first goal we have in mind for you is Fluency. Our definition of fluency is simple and easy to attain: speaking full sentences in one breath. Once you achieve fluency, then we work with you on expanding your expression and vocabulary to all areas of language competency. Our three levels correlate to the European standard:

- Introduction = A Levels
- Fluency = B Levels
- Expression = C Levels

The majority of foreign language learners are satisfied at a B Level and a few continue on. But the level at which you want to speak a foreign language is your choice. There is no requirement to continue to the highest level, and most people never do as a B Level becomes their comfort zone.



Glossika Publications

Each Glossika publication comes in four formats:

- Print-On-Demand paperback text
- E-book text (available for various platforms)
- Glossika Mass Sentence audio files
- Glossika Spaced Repetition audio files

Some of our books include International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) as well. Just check for the IPA mark on our covers.

We strive to provide as much phonetic detail as we can in our IPA transcriptions, but this is not always possible with every language.

As there are different ways to write IPA, our books will also let you know whether it's an underlying pronunciation (phonemic) with these symbols: / /, or if it's a surface pronunciation (phonetic) with these symbols: [].

IPA is the most scientific and precise way to represent the sounds of foreign languages. Including IPA in language training guides is taking a step away from previous decades of language publishing. We embrace the knowledge now available to everybody via online resources like Wikipedia which allow anybody to learn the IPA: something that could not be done before without attending university classes.

To get started, just point your browser to Wikipedia's IPA page to learn more about pronouncing the languages we publish.



4 Secrets of the Mass Sentence Method

When learning a foreign language it's best to use full sentences for a number of reasons:

1. **Pronunciation**—In languages like English, our words undergo a lot of pronunciation and intonation changes when words get strung together in sentences which has been well analyzed in linguistics. Likewise it is true with languages like Chinese where the pronunciations and tones from individual words change once they appear in a sentence. By following the intonation and prosody of a native speaker saying a whole sentence, it's much easier to learn rather than trying to say string each word together individually.
2. **Syntax**—the order of words, will be different than your own language. Human thought usually occurs in complete ideas. Every society has developed a way to express those ideas linearly by first saying what happened (the verb), or by first saying who did it (the agent), etc. Paying attention to this will accustom us to the way others speak.
3. **Vocabulary**—the meanings of words, never have just one meaning, and their usage is always different. You always have to learn words in context and which words they're paired with. These are called collocations. To “commit a crime” and to “commit to a relationship” use two different verbs in most other languages. Never assume that learning “commit” by itself will give you the answer. After a lifetime in lexicography, Patrick Hanks “reached the alarming conclusion that words don't have meaning,” but rather that “definitions listed in dictionaries can be regarded as presenting meaning potentials rather than meanings as such.” This is why collocations are so important.
4. **Grammar**—the changes or morphology in words are always in flux. Memorizing rules will not help you achieve fluency. You have to experience them as a native speaker says them, repeat them as a native speaker would, and through mass amount of practice come to an innate understanding of the inner workings of a language's morphology. Most native speakers can't explain their own grammar. It just happens.



How to Use GMS and GSR

The best way to use GMS is to find a certain time of day that works best for you where you can concentrate. It doesn't have to be a lot of time, maybe just 30 minutes at most is fine. If you have more time, even better. Then schedule that time to be your study time every day.

Try to tackle anywhere from 20 to 100 sentences per day in the GMS. Do what you're comfortable with.

Review the first 50 sentences in the book to get an idea of what will be said. Then listen to the A files. If you can, try to write all the sentences down from the files as dictation without looking at the text. This will force you to differentiate all the sounds of the language. If you don't like using the A files, you can switch to the C files which only have the target language.

After dictation, check your work for any mistakes. These mistakes should tell you a lot that you will improve on the next day.

Go through the files once again, repeating all the sentences. Then record yourself saying all the sentences. Ideally, you should record these sentences four to five days in a row in order to become very familiar with them.

All of the activities above may take more than one day or one setting, so go at the pace that feels comfortable for you.

If this schedule is too difficult to adhere to, or you find that dictation and recording is too much, then take a more relaxed approach with the GSR files. The GSR files in most cases are shorter than twenty minutes, some go over due to the length of the sentences. But this is the perfect attention span that most people have anyway. By the end of the GSR files you should feel pretty tired, especially if you're trying to repeat everything.

The GSR files are numbered from Day 1 to Day 100. Just do one every day, as all the five days of review sentences are built in. It's that simple! Good luck.



Sentence Mining

Sentence mining can be a fun activity where you find sentences that you like or feel useful in the language you're learning. We suggest keeping your list of sentences in a spreadsheet that you can re-order how you wish.

It's always a good idea to keep a list of all the sentences you're learning or mastering. They not only encompass a lot of vocabulary and their actual usage, or "collocations", but they give you a framework for speaking the language. It's also fun to keep track of your progress and see the number of sentences increasing.

Based on many tests we've conducted, we've found that students can reach a good level of fluency with only a small number of sentences. For example, with just 3000 sentences, each trained 10 times over a period of 5 days, for a total of 30,000 sentences (repetitions), can make a difference between a completely mute person who is shy and unsure how to speak and a talkative person who wants to talk about everything. More importantly, the reps empower you to become a stronger speaker.

The sentences we have included in our Glossika courses have been carefully selected to give you a wide range of expression. The sentences in our fluency modules target the kinds of conversations that you have discussing day-to-day activities, the bulk of what makes up our real-life conversations with friends and family. For some people these sentences may feel really boring, but these sentences are carefully selected to represent an array of discussing events that occur in the past, the present and the future, and whether those actions are continuous or not, even in languages where such grammar is not explicitly marked—especially in these languages as you need to know how to convey your thoughts. The sentences are transparent enough that they give you the tools to go and create dozens of more sentences based on the models we give you.

As you work your way through our Fluency Series the sentences will cover all aspects of grammar without actually teaching you grammar. You'll find most of the patterns used in all the tenses and aspects, passive and active (or ergative as is the case in some languages we're developing), indirect speech, and finally describing events as if to a policeman. The sentences also present some transformational patterns you can look out for. Sometimes we have more than one way to say something in our own language, but maybe only one in a foreign language. And the opposite is true where we may only have one way to say something whereas a foreign language may have many.



Transformation Drills

A transformation is restating the same sentence with the same meaning, but using different words or phrasing to accomplish this. A transformation is essentially a translation, but inside the same language. A real example from Glossika's business module is:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could I get a hand with these bags?

You may not necessarily say "hand" in a foreign language and that's why direct translation word-for-word can be dangerous. As you can see from these two sentences, they're translations of each other, but they express the same meaning.

To express yourself well in a foreign language, practice the art of restating everything you say in your mother language. Find more ways to say the same thing.

There are in fact two kinds of transformation drills we can do. One is transformation in our mother language and the other is transformation into our target language, known as translation.

By transforming a sentence in your own language, you'll get better at transforming it into another language and eventually being able to formulate your ideas and thoughts in that language. It's a process and it won't happen over night. Cultivate your ability day by day.

Build a bridge to your new language through translation. The better you get, the less you rely on the bridge until one day, you won't need it at all.

Translation should never be word for word or literal. You should always aim to achieve the exact same feeling in the foreign language. The only way to achieve this is by someone who can create the sentences for you who already knows both languages to such fluency that he knows the feeling created is exactly the same.

In fact, you'll encounter many instances in our GMS publications where sentences don't seem to match up. The two languages are expressed completely differently, and it seems it's wrong. Believe us, we've not only gone over and tested each sentence in real life situations, we've even refined the translations several times to the point that this is really how we speak in this given situation.



Supplementary Substitution Drills

Substitution drills are more or less the opposite of transformation drills. Instead of restating the same thing in a different way, you're saying a different thing using the exact same way. So using the example from above we can create this substitution drill:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could someone help me with making dinner?

In this case, we have replaced the noun with a gerund phrase. The sentence has a different meaning but it's using the same structure. This drill also allows the learner to recognize a pattern how to use a verb behind a preposition, especially after being exposed to several instances of this type.

We can also combine transformation and substitution drills:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could someone give me a hand with making dinner?

So it is encouraged that as you get more and more experience working through the Glossika materials, that you not only write out and record more and more of your own conversations, but also do more transformation and substitution drills on top of the sentences we have included in the book.



Memory, The Brain, and Language Acquisition

by Michael Campbell

We encounter a lot of new information every day that may or may not need to be memorized. In fact, we're doing it all the time when we make new friends, remembering faces and other information related to our friends.

After some experience with language learning you'll soon discover that languages are just like a social landscape. Except instead of interconnected friends we have interconnected words. In fact, looking at languages in this way makes it a lot more fun as you get familiar with all the data.

Since languages are natural and all humans are able to use them naturally, it only makes sense to learn languages in a natural way. In fact studies have found, and many students having achieved fluency will attest to, the fact that words are much easier to recognize in their written form if we already know them in the spoken form. Remember that you already own the words you use to speak with. The written form is just a record and it's much easier to transfer what you know into written form than trying to memorize something that is only written.

Trying to learn a language from the writing alone can be a real daunting task. Learning to read a language you already speak is not hard at all. So don't beat yourself up trying to learn how to read a complicated script like Chinese if you have no idea how to speak the language yet. It's not as simple as one word = one character. And the same holds true with English as sometimes many words make up one idea, like "get over it".

What is the relationship between memory and sleep? Our brain acquires experiences throughout the day and records them as memories. If these memories are too common, such as eating lunch, they get lost among all the others and we find it difficult to remember one specific memory from the others. More importantly such memories leave no impact or impression on us. However, a major event like a birth or an accident obviously leaves a bigger impact. We attach importance to those events.

Since our brain is constantly recording our daily life, it collects a lot of useless information. Since this information is both mundane and unimportant to us, our brain has a built-in mechanism to deal with it. In other words, our brains dump the garbage



every day. Technically speaking our memories are connections between our nerve cells and these connections lose strength if they are not recalled or used again.

During our sleep cycles our brain is reviewing all the events of the day. If you do not recall those events the following day, the memory weakens. After three sleep cycles, consider a memory gone if you haven't recalled it. Some memories can be retained longer because you may have anchored it better the first time you encountered it. An anchor is connecting your memory with one of your senses or another pre-existing memory. During your language learning process, this won't happen until later in your progress. So what can you do in the beginning?

A lot of memory experts claim that making outrageous stories about certain things they're learning help create that anchor where otherwise none would exist. Some memory experts picture a house in their mind that they're very familiar with and walk around that house in a specific pre-arranged order. Then all the objects they're memorizing are placed in that house in specific locations. In order to recall them, they just walk around the house.

I personally have had no luck making outrageous stories to memorize things. I've found the house method very effective but it's different than the particular way I use it. This method is a form of "memory map", or spatial memory, and for me personally I prefer using real world maps. This probably originates from my better than average ability to remember maps, so if you can, then use it! It's not for everybody though. It really works great for learning multiple languages.

What do languages and maps have in common? Everything can be put on a map, and languages naturally are spoken in locations and spread around and change over time. These changes in pronunciations of words creates a word history, or etymology. And by understanding how pronunciations change over time and where populations migrated, it's quite easy to remember a large number of data with just a memory map. This is how I anchor new languages I'm learning. I have a much bigger challenge when I try a new language family. So I look for even deeper and longer etymologies that are shared between language families, anything to help me establish a link to some core vocabulary. Some words like "I" (think Old English "ic") and "me/mine" are essentially the same roots all over the world from Icelandic (Indo-European) to Finnish (Uralic) to Japanese (Altaic?) to Samoan (Austronesian).

I don't confuse languages because in my mind every language sounds unique and has its own accent and mannerisms. I can also use my memory map to position myself in the location where the language is spoken and imagine myself surrounded by the people of that country. This helps me adapt to their expressions and mannerisms, but more importantly, eliminates interference from other languages. And when I mentally set myself up in this way, the chance of confusing a word from another language simply doesn't happen.



When I've actually used a specific way of speaking and I've done it several days in a row, I know that the connections in my head are now strengthening and taking root. Not using them three days in a row creates a complete loss, however actively using them (not passively listening) three days in a row creates a memory that stays for a lifetime. Then you no longer need the anchors and the memory is just a part of you.

You'll have noticed that the Glossika training method gives a translation for every sentence, and in fact we use translation as one of the major anchors for you. In this way 1) the translation acts as an anchor, 2) you have intelligible input, 3) you easily start to recognize patterns. Pattern recognition is the single most important skill you need for learning a foreign language.

A lot of people think that translation should be avoided at all costs when learning a foreign language. However, based on thousands of tests I've given my students over a ten-year period, I've found that just operating in the foreign language itself creates a false sense of understanding and you have a much higher chance of hurting yourself in the long run by creating false realities.

I set up a specific test. I asked my students to translate back into their mother tongue (Chinese) what they heard me saying. These were students who could already hold conversations in English. I found the results rather shocking. Sentences with certain word combinations or phrases really caused a lot of misunderstanding, like "might as well" or "can't do it until", resulted in a lot of guesswork and rather incorrect answers.

If you assume you can think and operate in a foreign language without being able to translate what's being said, you're fooling yourself into false comprehension. Train yourself to translate everything into your foreign language. This again is an anchor that you can eventually abandon when you become very comfortable with the new language.

Finally, our brain really is a sponge. But you have to create the structure of the sponge. Memorizing vocabulary in a language that you don't know is like adding water to a sponge that has no structure: it all flows out.

In order to create a foreign language structure, or "sponge", you need to create sentences that are natural and innate. You start with sentence structures with basic, common vocabulary that's easy enough to master and start building from there. With less than 100 words, you can build thousands of sentences to fluency, slowly one by one adding more and more vocabulary. Soon, you're speaking with natural fluency and you have a working vocabulary of several thousand words.

If you ever learn new vocabulary in isolation, you have to start using it immediately in meaningful sentences. Hopefully sentences you want to use. If you can't make a sentence with it, then the vocabulary is useless.



Vocabulary shouldn't be memorized haphazardly because vocabulary itself is variable. The words we use in our language are only a tool for conveying a larger message, and every language uses different words to convey the same message. Look for the message, pay attention to the specific words used, then learn those words. Memorizing words from a wordlist will not help you with this task.

Recently a friend showed me his wordlist for learning Chinese, using a kind of spaced repetition flashcard program where he could download a “deck”. I thought it was a great idea until I saw the words he was trying to learn. I tried explaining that learning these characters out of context do not have the meanings on his cards and they will mislead him into a false understanding, especially individual characters. This would only work if they were a review from a text he had read, where all the vocabulary appeared in real sentences and a story to tell, but they weren't. From a long-term point of view, I could see that it would hurt him and require twice as much time to re-learn everything. From the short-term point of view, there was definitely a feeling of progress and mastery and he was happy with that and I dropped the issue.



French Background and Pronunciation

- **Classification:** Indo-European Language Family - Romance Branch
- **Writing:** Latin

- **Consonants:**

/p b f v m t d s z l n ʃ ʒ j ɲ ɥ k ɡ ʁ w/ Unvoiced stops (p, t, k) are not aspirated /p^h t^h k^h/ different from English.

- **Vowels:**

/i y u e ø ə o ε ɔ ʁ ɛ̃ ð ã a α/

- **IPA:** Phonetic transcription showing liaison
- **Intonation:** Mostly word-final and even phrase-final
- **Word Order:** Subject - Verb - Object
- **Adjective Order:** Noun - Adjective
- **Possessive Order:** Genitive - Noun
- **Adposition Order:** Preposition - Noun
- **Dependent Clause:** Dependent - Noun, Noun - Relative Clause
- **Verbs:** Tense (present, past, future), Aspect (perfect, imperfect), Mood (indicative, subjunctive)
- **Nouns:** 2 genders, definite/indefinite
- **Pronouns:** 1st/2nd/3rd, masc/feminine/neuter, singular/plural, reflexive, 6 conjugations

Classification

French is closely related to the other Romance languages (languages of the Romans) descended from Latin. Historically all of these languages are generalisations of a dialect continuum from Italy up to France and then down to the Iberian peninsula where Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese are spoken. Today we like to give things labels such as "language" or "dialect", but the difference between them can cause disputes. Historically, there were only dialects. It wasn't until nation states sprung up and communication required a standard that languages were standardized, usually based on



the "dialect" of the capital city. In some countries like Italy, when it was unified in the 19th century a national language was created with bits and pieces from various dialects spoken around the new "country". These national, standardized "languages" become a nation's identity to the rest of the world.

So as we can identify a central position among a dialectal region, perhaps a place of commerce or larger city, the speech of areas between these places of commerce become dialectal grey areas where the continuum blends slowly into the next. So from the northern region of Italy where people speak a national Italian language and a local dialect, they can just as easily switch between their local dialect and the neighboring French language, simply because their dialect is at the halfway point between the two national languages. Likewise those in southern France may also be able to communicate with Italians in the border areas. In southern France one finds the language of the "Ocs" because they say "òc" instead of "oui" for the word "yes". This language, Occitan (or Provençal) has its own dialectal regions, but it is gradually blends into the "Catalan" of Spain. Our Glossika course for "Catalan" is based on the speech of Barcelona, but you could still use it to communicate in or acquire "Occitan" in southern France. It should be seen as an intermediary language between French, Spanish and Italian.

One might wonder how dialects came about in the first place. Languages evolve naturally, and like biological evolution, the traits that are adopted by the masses are those that continue to live on from one generation to the next. No one individual can take control over the future course of a language or how it evolves. But then you may wonder, how can a national language be created and how can it be adopted by everyone in the country? The matter is not as simple as you may think. What happens in most cases (or we could say, in most countries) is a dual register. If you are from England, then you will definitely be aware of the regional dialects and how words and sometimes how grammar differs from area to area. The English language also differs between different classes of people, from the poor to the rich, historically one's speech defines a man's social status.

The Académie française, restored in its modern form by Napoleon in 1803, polices the French language as a national standard. So on the one hand we can say that no individual person or "academy" can control a language's evolution, on the other hand it is precisely for this reason that the Académie has been established, so that a standard of speech can be maintained among all the dialects within France. To this day, as in most countries, a dichotomy remains: the local dialects in all their flavours, and the national standard. It is quite possible that as a student of the language you will eventually learn how to recognize and switch between them yourself, depending on the circumstances and your audience.



Due to the dichotomy that exists in most languages (the real world spoken dialect vs. the national standard), most textbooks only teach the national standard and there are peculiarities with the colloquial language that is seldom taught. It is our goal here at Glossika to present you with the real spoken language, not in defiance of the national standard, but to allow you as the student to get as close as humanly possible to communicating comfortably in social settings in your host country. This means that in a language like French which has a lot of tricky pronunciation with liaison, that what you will learn from this course is the relaxed and comfortable liaisons rather than the official ones. This will make it possible to meet people and let them feel comfortable with your style of speech from the very beginning. Oftentimes speaking exactly like a textbook or text-to-speech algorithm will not benefit you socially as much as you would like it to.

Thus the language presented in the Glossika recordings are based on the national standard, but the liaisons are spoken in a relaxed way. We do not need to change the spelling or the text in any way to show this (unlike our Finnish, Armenian and Persian courses which require parallel texts due to the dichotomy), however our phonetic transcription is written in such a way that it matches the surface pronunciation that you will encounter in the sound files.

Grammar

This fluency series of books does not go into grammatical detail. This is why we recommend to use this course as a supplement to other studies, but if you are using it alone, then you can get a lot of the grammatical explanation online from Wikipedia and videos that teachers have shared. Since French is a widely taught language, we will not attempt to replicate any grammatical explanations in this course. The Glossika Fluency series really focus on speaking the language in real life, so all of your effort in this course should be spent on accent and pronunciation improvement, both in speaking and listening.

Since the course is written with syntax structure in mind, it should follow a natural sequence of ever more complex sentences, of which you will find many deliberate iterations therein in order to allow to acquire a true natural and fluent grasp of the language. The goal of this definition of fluency is not a huge vocabulary, but rather complete freedom over your ability to manipulate sentences.

The most important feature of this course is our list of words and all their variable pronunciations that occur throughout the course which we will describe below in more detail.



Due to differences between your language and French, we advise you never to get stuck analyzing just one sentence. Sometimes word orders are different. Oftentimes there is not enough data in one sentence to deduce what is happening. To take this method to heart, start off by going through the whole book listening to all 1000 sentences and take some occasional notes when you notice patterns. By learning how to notice these patterns, you are building the skills you need for natural language acquisition. Don't try to memorize any single sentence or any grammatical rules. Get a feel for how the sentences flow off the tongue.

The native speaker will speak long strings of syllables in such rapid succession that you'll find it impossible to follow or imitate in the beginning. This is due to the aforementioned problem: too small of a data set to extract or deduce what you need to learn. To learn effectively, or whenever you get stuck, just sit back with your book and relax, play through all 1000 sentences in a single setting and let the repetitive parts of the phrases fill your ears and your brain. Soon you'll be on the right track to mimicking these phrases just as a child does. A child will always have a rough approximation of speech before the age of five, but has no problem in saying complete sentences. So always focus first on fluency and continue to work hard on perfecting your pronunciation, intonation, and accent.

As a foreigner, it may take you many years to master the language. We've given you about six to twelve months of training here depending on your personal schedule. Everything included here is just the basic of basics, so you really need to get to the point where all of these sentences become quite easy to manipulate and produce, and then you can spend the next five to ten years conversing in French and learning how to say more and more, learning directly inside the language without the need for translating. We've given you the tools to get to that point.

Structure

French stress evolved out of Latin stress, so the stress patterns are almost identical to those found in Italian, Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese. But since a lot of phonological degradation has occurred in French over the centuries, the penultimate stress you find in Italian and Spanish has become final stress in both French and Catalan (Occitan). French has been moving more and more to a non-stress pattern as words get shorter and shorter getting strung together in rapid succession, and in most cases you'll find that stress on individual words has disappeared and has moved to the end of the phrase. This is usually the case in fluent speech. This has also given rise to innovations in the language, for example "pas" placed after the negated verb, because the negative participle can almost get completely lost in speech due to nasalization and shortening of words. And so in almost every instance of "pas", you'll find it with a strong stress as to make sure the phrase is understood as being negative.



Unlike Italian or Spanish, the diacritics above letters in French do not indicate stress patterns at all. These are used simply to indicate different pronunciations. For example, the letter {e} can very easily disappear or be swallowed by neighboring consonants (in which case we write as a tiny superscript schwa [ə] as a possible phonetic realization). If the letter {e} is still to be pronounced, it depends on its position (is it followed by {-s} or {-t} or {-z} at the end of a word?) or it would be written with an acute accent {é}. In this case it should sound like its IPA equivalent /e/. The other two letters {è, ê} are both pronounced like the English short vowel /ɛ/. The letter {ê} in most cases gave rise from a disappearing {-s} as can be observed in "même" (Spanish: mismo) and "forêt" (English: forest) and other evolutions of the language. Likewise the letter {ê} can also represent the disappearing {-s} at the beginning of words which can be observed in "étude" (Spanish: estudio, English: study).

Names

The Glossika Fluency series is a global production with over a hundred languages in development, so we include names from all the major languages and cultures around the world. Many of these are foreign to French speakers, and probably including yourself. However, it is of particular interest to us how languages deal with foreign names, both in localizing and dealing with them grammatically. In this edition we have not attempted to write the pronunciation of names, but left the pronunciation up to the native speaker. However, note how word endings are attached to names, because as a foreigner speaking French, you will undoubtedly have to use foreign names. Also use these names to your advantage, as an anchor in each sentence to figure out how all the other parts of speech interact with the name.

The pronunciation guide used in this book (please read the following section for details) does not account for foreign words or borrowings and so we simply do not transcribe the pronunciations in this case.

IPA

Almost all language teaching books over the last century have resorted to awkward explanations of pronunciation. You may have seen lots of strange pronunciation guides over the years in all kinds of publications. The problem with these kinds of publications is many-fold. Many times the pronunciation being taught is very specific to American pronunciation in particular, which means even if you're not American, you'll end up pronouncing the language you're learning like an American. I've seen similar devices used in British publications, but many times when I see a book explain: "pronounce it like the vowel in 'hear'" I have no idea which version of English they're



referring to. The British books often make references to Scottish speakers, which is not really common knowledge for Americans. So I think it is important to consider where your readers are coming from without making assumptions.

The second problem is why would anybody want to pronounce the language they're learning like an American? Isn't the point to learn pronunciation as closely as we can to the way native speakers speak? In any case, it pays off well to work hard at eliminating a trace of one's foreign accent when speaking other languages. It also puts your listeners at ease as they won't have to strain so hard to understand what you're saying. Here we will avoid criticizing all the problems related to the transcription of other pronunciation guides and why they may be misleading, and focus our attention instead to amazing solutions.

Over the last century our knowledge of phonetics has improved greatly. All of this knowledge seems to have been known by the elite few professors and students of Linguistics departments scattered around the globe. But with the internet comes the explosion of information that is now accessible to everybody. Not only that, but language learners, even average language learners, are a lot smarter about the process of going about learning other languages than people were just a mere twenty or thirty years ago. It is now possible for teenagers to achieve fluency in any number of languages they want from the comfort of their own home just by using the resources available on the internet. I personally attempted to do so when I was a teenager without the internet, and trying to make sense of languages with very little data or explanation was quite frustrating.

As well-informed language learners of the twenty-first century, we now have access to all the tools that make languages much easier to learn. If you can read other languages as well, there are literally thousands of blogs, discussion groups, communities and places to go on the internet to learn everything you want to know about language learning. There is still a lot of misinformation getting passed around, but the community is maturing. The days of using such hackneyed pronunciation guides are hopefully over.

All the secrets that linguists have had are now available to the general public. Linguists have been using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) as a standard for recording languages, where every letter is given one and only one sound, what is called a point of articulation. This enables linguists to talk about linguistic phenomena in a scientific and precise way. Since the point of articulation can be slightly different from language to language, a single letter like /t/ does not have a very specific point, but just a general area that we can call "alveolar" the location known as the alveolar ridge behind the teeth. IPA has extra diacritics available to indicate where the /t/ is to be pronounced. In a lot of cases, this information is not necessary for talking about the language in broad terms, especially topics unrelated to pronunciation, so as long as the



language has no other kind of /t/ in that same area, there's no need to indicate the precise location: this is known as phonemic.

English is a good example. For example, we don't think about it much that {t} is pronounced differently in "take", "wanted", "letter", "stuff" and "important". If you're North American, the {t} in each of these words is actually pronounced differently: aspirated, as a nasal, as a flap, unaspirated, as a glottal stop. Maybe you never even realized it. But to a foreign learner of English, hearing all these different sounds can get very confusing especially when everybody says "it's a T!" but in reality they're saying different things. It's not that Americans don't hear the different sounds, it's just that they label all of the sounds as {t} which leads them to believe that what they're actually hearing are the same. But it more difficult for the foreigners to learn when a {t} is pronounced as a glottal stop or as a flap, etc. The task for the language learner is often underestimated by teachers and native speakers.

Many letters in English have these variations which are called "allophones" and we can record them as separate letters in IPA or with diacritical marks. In order to indicate that this pronunciation is "precise" I should use square brackets: [t^h, t̚, ɾ, ʔ]. So we can say that although English has one phonemic /t/, in reality there are many allophones. Actually every language has allophones! So what we learn as spelling, or in a book, usually is just the general phonemic guide, and it differs quite a bit from the way people actually speak with allophones. When I'm learning a foreign language I always ask what the allophones are because it helps me speak that language much clearer and much more like a native.

Why does a language learner need a "precise" pronunciation guide?

Let's take the English learner again. If that person is told to always pronounce {t} exactly the same way, then his speech will actually become very emphatic, unnatural sounding and forced. To native speakers this learner will always have a strong foreign accent, have choppy pronunciation and be difficult to understand. We should always set our goals high enough even if we can't attain them perfectly, but at least we're pushing ourselves to achieve more than we would have otherwise. So if you have an accurate transcription of native speakers which indicates all the variations that they use, you will have access to a wealth of information that no other language learner had access to before. Not only that but you have the tools available for perfecting your pronunciation.

There is no better solution than IPA itself, the secret code of the linguists. Now the IPA is available in Wikipedia with links for each letter to separate pages with recordings and a list of languages that use those sounds.



From the beginning you must take note that French has absolutely no aspirated sounds, so that the English {p, t, k} are completely different from French {p, t, k}. To summarize:

English {p, t, k} = lots of aspiration (puff of air) French {p, t, k} = no aspiration whatsoever. To the untrained English ear, they may actually sound like {b, d, g}, which means you'll need more exposure and practice.

French Pronunciation

The IPA transcription in this book is based on a computer program written by the Glossika staff which produces pronunciation in two steps which is required for all languages: 1) phonemic, 2) phonetic. The computer program is based on the official spelling of the language alone rather than pronunciation guides. Some languages require additional steps of adding stress and tone in order to get the correct phonetic output, as in the case for French "appele" and "appeler", otherwise the unstressed {e} in the second example would get deleted.

Liaison is a big issue that any student of French is acutely aware of. Our transcription works like this:

1. If the ending of a word is not pronounced, the phonemes get deleted.
2. If the ending of a word carries over to the next word, the phoneme moves to the next word and *starts* it.
3. If a word contains the sometimes pronounced schwa, we write it as [ə] or which some speakers do not pronounce. This results in consonant "clusters", but consonant clusters occur in two different ways among world languages:

A) Languages with consonant clusters that fuse together: English, Russian, German, etc. B) Languages with consonant clusters where every consonant is spoken individually with an epenthetic [ə]: French, Georgian, Atayal, etc.

In other words, consonant clusters in English and French are produced differently. Where you come across [db] in "debout" does not sound like the [db] in English "bad boy", but rather spoken slightly separately as [dəb]. An English speaker would consider "badə boy" with an epenthetic [ə] an incorrect pronunciation, whereas this is not the case in French.

Last two pieces of advice: Please consult the IPA transcription whenever in doubt.

Don't forget that if you ever get frustrated, just go back through all 1000 sentences and relax while you listen. No need to force yourself to remember or repeat during this.



This is just to help clear your mind of a few problematic sentences. Chances are, if you keep moving through all the sentences, those troublesome sentences will no longer be troublesome when you loop back around again.

Vocabulary Index

1. The vocabulary index does not include foreign names and places, or words without an IPA transcription.
2. The index lists every variation of every French word found in this book. However, for common words, we do not list every single sentence in which they occur in order to save space. The first few sentences that we do list should be enough of a resource for you to check that special occurrence or pronunciation pattern.
3. Words that are combined in transcription in the text are separated in the index for individual lookup.
4. All words that have a change in liaison can be looked up in the index by observing the IPA transcription. Do you want to know when "tous" is pronounced [tu] or [tus]? Do you want to know when "allé" is pronounced [ale] or [zale] or [tale] because of the preceding liaison? Do you want to know how many different conjugations appear in our text? All of these are listed as separate entries in the index for your convenience.

We sincerely hope that our unique way of presenting the language will be useful for both students and teachers alike and will remain as a useful reference and tool for years to come.



Vocabulary: French

Prepositions

about	sur
above	au-dessus
according to	selon
across	à travers
after	après
against	contre
among	entre
around	autour de
as	comme
as far as	autant que
as well as	aussi bien que
at	à
because of	en raison de
before	avant
behind	derrière
below	en dessous
beneath	sous
beside	à côté de
between	entre
beyond	au-delà
but	mais
by	par
close to	près de
despite	malgré



down	vers le bas
due to	à cause de
during	au cours de
except	sauf
except for	à l'exception de
far from	loin d'être
for	pour
from	à partir de
in	dans
in addition to	en plus de
in front of	en face de
in spite of	en dépit de
inside	à l'intérieur
inside of	l'intérieur de
instead of	au lieu de
into	dans
near	près de
near to	près de
next	prochain
next to	à côté de
of	de
on	sur
on behalf of	au nom de
on top of	au sommet de
opposite	opposé
out	à
outside	à l'extérieur
outside of	en dehors des
over	sur



per	par
plus	plus
prior to	avant
round	tour
since	depuis
than	que
through	par
till	jusqu'à
to	à
toward	vers
under	sous
unlike	contrairement à
until	jusqu'à ce que
up	jusqu'à
via	via
with	avec
within	dans
without	sans

Adjectives

a few	quelques
bad	mauvais
big	grand
bitter	amer
clean	propre
correct	correct
dark	sombre
deep	profond



difficult	difficile
dirty	sale
dry	sec
easy	facile
empty	vide
expensive	cher
fast	rapide
few	peu
foreign	étranger
fresh	frais
full	plein
good	bon
hard	dur
heavy	lourd
inexpensive	peu coûteux
light	léger
little	peu
local	local
long	long
many	beaucoup
much	beaucoup
narrow	étroit
new	nouveau
noisy	bruyant
old	vieux
part	partie
powerful	puissant
quiet	calme
salty	salé



short person	court
slow	lent
small	petit
soft	doux
some	certains
sour	aigre
spicy	épicé
sweet	doux
tall	haut
thick	épais
thin	mince
very	très
weak	faible
wet	humide
whole	ensemble
wide	large
wrong	faux
young	jeune

Adverbs

absolutely	absolument
ago	il y a
almost	presque
alone	seul
already	déjà
always	toujours
anywhere	n'importe où
away	loin



barely	à peine
carefully	soigneusement
everywhere	partout
fast	rapide
frequently	fréquemment
hard	dur
hardly	à peine
here	ici
home	maison
immediately	immédiatement
last night	dernière nuit
lately	récemment
later	plus tard
mostly	surtout
never	jamais
next week	semaine prochaine
now	maintenant
nowhere	nulle part
occasionally	de temps en temps
out	dehors
over there	là-bas
quickly	rapidement
quite	tout à fait, assez
rarely	rarement
really	vraiment
recently	récemment
right now	pour le moment, en ce moment
seldom	rarement
slowly	lentement



sometimes	parfois
soon	bientôt
still	encore
then	puis
there	là
this morning	ce matin
today	aujourd'hui
together	ensemble
tomorrow	demain
tonight	ce soir
usually	habituellement
very	très
well	bien
yesterday	hier, la veille
yet	encore



Glossika Mass Sentences



GMS #1001 - 1100

1001

EN Have you seen any of her paintings?

FR As-tu vu quelques-uns de ses tableaux?

IPA [a ty vy kɛlk^əzœ dø se tablo ||]

1002

EN I saw some of her work last week.

FR J'ai vu quelques-unes de ses œuvres la semaine dernière.

IPA [ʒɛ vy kɛlk^əzyn dø se zœvœ la s^əmɛn dœɲjɛʁ ||]

1003

EN Brigitte works in a factory, but she's had a lot of different jobs.

FR Brigitte travaille dans une usine, mais elle a eu des tas d'emplois différents.

IPA [(...) tʁavaj dɑ̃ zɥn yzin | mɛ ɛ l_a y de ta d_ɑ̃plwa difeʁɑ̃ ||]

1004

EN Five years ago she was a waitress in a restaurant.

FR Il y a cinq ans, elle était serveuse dans un restaurant.

IPA [i l_i a sɛ̃ k_ɑ̃ | ɛ l_ɛtɛ sɛʁvøz dɑ̃ z_œ ʁɛstɔʁɑ̃ ||]



1005

EN After that, she worked on a farm, but she didn't enjoy it very much.

FR Après ça, elle a travaillé dans une ferme, mais ça ne lui plaisait pas beaucoup.

IPA [apʁɛ sa | ɛ l_ a tʁavaje dɑ̃ z_yn fɛʁm | mɛ sa nø l_ʁi plɛzɛ pa boku ||]

1006

EN Do you know Jianhong's sister?

FR Connais-tu la sœur de Jianhong?

IPA [kɔnɛ ty la sœʁ dø (...) ||]

1007

EN I've seen her a few times, but I've never spoken to her.

FR Je l'ai déjà vue quelques fois, mais je ne lui ai jamais parlé.

IPA [ʒø l_ɛ deʒa vy kɛlk fwa | mɛ ʒø nø l_ʁi ɛ ʒamɛ paʁle ||]

1008

EN Have you ever spoken to her?

FR Lui as-tu déjà parlé?

IPA [l_ʁi a ty deʒa paʁle ||]



1009

EN I met her at a party last week. She's very nice.

FR Je l'ai rencontrée à une fête la semaine dernière. Elle est très sympa.

IPA [ʒø l_ε ʁɑ̃kɔ̃tʁε a yn fɛt la s˚mɛn dɛkɲjɛʁ || ε l_ε tʁɛ sɛ̃pa ||]

1010

EN Somebody cleans the office every day. > The office is cleaned every day.

FR Quelqu'un nettoie le bureau tous les jours. Le bureau est nettoyé tous les jours.

IPA [kɛlkœ netwa lø byʁo tu le ʒyʁ || lø byʁo ɛ netwaje tu le ʒyʁ ||]

1011

EN Somebody cleaned the office yesterday. > The office was cleaned yesterday.

FR Quelqu'un a nettoyé le bureau hier. Le bureau a été nettoyé hier.

IPA [kɛlkœ n_ɑ netwaje lø byʁo jɛʁ || lø byʁo a ɛtɛ netwaje jɛʁ ||]

1012

EN Butter is made from milk.

FR Le beurre est fait à partir de lait.

IPA [lø bœʁ ɛ fɛ a ʁɑ̃tiʁ dɔ lɛ ||]



1013

EN Oranges are imported into Canada.

FR Les oranges sont importées au Canada.

IPA [le z_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ sɑ̃ ɛ̃pɔʁte o kanada ||]

1014

EN How often are these rooms cleaned?

FR À quelle fréquence ces pièces sont-elles nettoyées?

IPA [a kɛl fʁɛkɑ̃s se pjɛs sɑ̃ t_ɛl netwaje ||]

1015

EN I'm never invited to parties.

FR Je ne suis jamais invité aux fêtes.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi ʒamɛ z_ɛ̃vite o fɛt ||]

1016

EN This house was built one hundred (100) years ago.

FR Cette maison a été construite il y a cent ans.

IPA [sɛt mɛzɑ̃ a ɛte kɔ̃stʁɥit i l_i a sɑ̃ t_ɑ̃ ||]

1017

EN These houses were built one hundred (100) years ago.

FR Ces maisons ont été construites il y a cent ans.

IPA [sɛ mɛzɑ̃ ɑ̃ ɛte kɔ̃stʁɥi t_i l_i a sɑ̃ t_ɑ̃ ||]



1018

EN When was the telephone invented?

FR Quand le téléphone a-t-il été inventé?

IPA [kɑ̃ lø telefɔ̃n a t_ɪl ete ɛ̃vɑ̃te ||]

1019

EN We weren't invited to the party last week.

FR On n'a pas été invités (♀invitées) à la fête de la semaine dernière.

IPA [ɔ̃ n_a pa z_ete ɛ̃vite (♀ɛ̃vite) a la fet dø la s^men dɛkɛjɛk ||]

1020

EN Was anybody injured in the accident?

FR Est-ce que quelqu'un a été blessé lors de l'accident?

IPA [es^ kø kɛlkœ n_a ete blese lɔk dø l_aksidɑ̃ ||]

1021

EN Two people were taken to the hospital.

FR Deux personnes ont été transportées à l'hôpital.

IPA [dø pɛksɔ̃ ɔ̃ ete tʁɑ̃spɔʁte a l_opital ||]



1022

EN I was born in Colombia in nineteen eighty-nine (1989).

FR Je suis né (♀née) en Colombie en mille neuf cents quatre-vingt-neuf (1989).

IPA [ʒø sɥi ne (♀ne) ã colombie ã mil nœf sã katʁˈvɛ̃nœf (1989) ||]

1023

EN Where were you born? — In Taipei.

FR Où es-tu né (♀née)? — À Taipei.

IPA [u ɛ ty ne (♀ne) || — a (...) ||]

1024

EN The telephone was invented by Bell in eighteen seventy-six (1876).

FR Le téléphone a été inventé par Bell en mille huit cents soixante-seize (1876).

IPA [lø telefɔ̃n a ete ɛ̃vɑ̃te paʁ bell ã mil ɥit sã swasɑ̃tsez (1876) ||]

1025

EN I was bitten by a dog a few days ago.

FR J'ai été mordu (♀mordue) par un chien il y a quelques jours.

IPA [ʒ.ɛ ete mɔʁdy (♀mɔʁdy) pa ʁ_œ sjɛ i l_ɪ a kɛlk ʒuʁ ||]



1026

EN Do you like these paintings? They were painted by a friend of mine.

FR Aimes-tu ces tableaux? Ils ont été peints par un ami (♀une amie).

IPA [ɛm ty se tablo || i l_ɔ̃ ete pɛ̃ pa ʁ_œ̃ n_ami (♀yn ami) ||]

1027

EN Are these rooms cleaned every day?

FR Est-ce que ces chambres sont nettoyées tous les jours?

IPA [ɛs° kø se ʃãbʁ sɔ̃ netwaje tu le ʒuʁ ||]

1028

EN Glass is made from sand.

FR Le verre est fait de sable.

IPA [lø vɛʁ e fe dø sabl ||]

1029

EN Stamps are sold at the post office.

FR Les timbres sont vendus au bureau de poste.

IPA [le tɛ̃bʁ sɔ̃ vãdy o byʁø dø pɔst ||]



1030

EN This word is not used very often.

FR Ce mot n'est pas utilisé très souvent.

IPA [sø mo n_e pa z_ytilize tʁɛ suvã ||]

1031

EN Are we allowed to park here?

FR Est-il permis de se garer ici?

IPA [e t_il pɛʁmi dø sø ɡaʁe isi ||]

1032

EN How is this word pronounced?

FR Comment ce mot est-il prononcé?

IPA [komã sø mo e t_il pʁonõse ||]

1033

EN The house was painted last month.

FR La maison a été peinte le mois dernier.

IPA [la mezõ a ete pɛt lø mwa dɛʁnje ||]

1034

EN My phone was stolen a few days ago.

FR Mon téléphone a été volé il y a quelques jours.

IPA [mõ telefõn a ete vole i l_i a kɛlk ʒʁø ||]



1035

EN Three people were injured in the accident.

FR Trois personnes ont été blessées dans l'accident.

IPA [tʁwa pɛʁsɔ̃ ɔ̃ ete blese dɑ̃ l_aksidɑ̃ ||]

1036

EN When was this bridge built?

FR Quand ce pont a-t-il été construit?

IPA [kɑ̃ sɔ̃ pɔ̃ a t_il ete kɔ̃stʁɥi ||]

1037

EN I wasn't woken up by the noise.

FR Je n'ai pas été réveillé (♀réveillée) par le bruit.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa z_ete ʁeveje (♀ʁeveje) paʁ lø bʁɥi ||]

1038

EN How were these windows broken?

FR Comment ces fenêtres ont-elles été brisées?

IPA [komɑ̃ se fʱnɛtʁ ɔ̃ t_el ete bʁize ||]

1039

EN Were you invited to Adrian's party last week?

FR As-tu été invité (♀ invitée) à la fête d'Adrian la semaine dernière?

IPA [a ty ete ɛ̃vite (♀ɛ̃vite) a la fet d_(...) la s^men dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]



1040

EN Football is played in most countries of the world.

FR Le football est pratiqué dans la plupart des pays du monde.

IPA [lø futbɔl ɛ pʁatike dɑ̃ la plypaʁ de pei dy mɔ̃d ||]

1041

EN Why did the email get sent to the wrong address?

FR Pourquoi le courriel a-t-il été envoyé à la mauvaise adresse?

IPA [pʁɔkwa lɔ kuryɛl a t il ɛte ɑ̃vwaje a la mɔvɛz adʁɛs ||]

1042

EN A garage is a place where cars are repaired.

FR Un garage est un endroit où on répare les voitures.

IPA [ɑ̃ gaʁaʒ ɛ tʁɑ̃ nɑ̃dʁwa u ɔ̃ ʁepaʁ le vwatyʁ ||]

1043

EN Where were you born?

FR Où es-tu né (♀née)?

IPA [u ɛ ty ne (♀ne) ||]



1044

EN How many languages are spoken in Switzerland?

FR Combien de langues parle-t-on en Suisse?

IPA [kɔ̃bjɛ̃ dø lɑ̃ɡ paʁl t_ɔ̃ ɑ̃ sɥis ||]

1045

EN Somebody broke into our house, but nothing was stolen.

FR Quelqu'un est entré par effraction dans notre maison, mais rien n'a été volé.

IPA [kɛlkœ n_e ɑ̃tʁe pa ʁ_efʁaksjɔ̃ dɑ̃ nɔtʁ mɛzɔ̃ | mɛ ʁjɛ̃ n_a ete vole ||]

1046

EN When was the bicycle invented?

FR Quand la bicyclette a-t-elle été inventée?

IPA [kɑ̃ la bisiklet a t_ɛl ete ɛ̃vɑ̃te ||]

1047

EN I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to the hospital.

FR J'ai vu un accident hier. Deux personnes ont été conduites à l'hôpital.

IPA [ʒ_e vy œ n_aksidɑ̃ jɛʁ || dø pɛʁsɔ̃ ɔ̃ ete kɔ̃dɥit a l_opital ||]



1048

EN Paper is made from wood.

FR Le papier est fabriqué à partir de bois.

IPA [lø papje e fabʁike a pɑʁtiʁ dø bwa ||]

1049

EN There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms were damaged.

FR Il y a eu un incendie à l'hôtel la semaine dernière.
Deux des chambres ont été endommagées.

IPA [i l i a y œ n_ɛ̃sɑ̃di a l_ɔtel la s_men dœkɛjœ || dø de
ʃɑ̃bʁ ɔ ete ɑdomaʒe ||]

1050

EN Where did you get this picture? — It was given to me
by a friend of mine.

FR Où as-tu trouvé cette photo? — Elle m'a été donnée
par un ami.

IPA [u a ty tʁuve set foto || — el m_a ete done pa ʁ_œ
n_ami ||]

1051

EN Many British programs are shown on American
television.

FR Plusieurs émissions britanniques sont diffusées sur la
télévision américaine.

IPA [plyzjœ ʁ_emisjɔ bʁitanik sɔ difyze syʁ la televizjɔ
ameʁikɛn ||]



1052

EN Did Aleksey and Anastasia go to the wedding? —
No, they weren't invited.

FR Aleksey et Anastasia sont-ils allés au mariage? >
Est-ce qu'Aleksey et Anastasia sont allés au mariage?
— Non, ils n'étaient pas invités.

IPA [(...) e (...) sɔ̃ t il ale o makʒaz || > ɛs° k (...) e (...) sɔ̃
ale o makʒaz || — nɔ̃ | il n ɛte pa z ɛvite ||]

1053

EN How old is this movie? — It was made in nineteen
sixty-five (1965).

FR Quel âge a ce film? — Il a été réalisé en mille neuf
cents soixante-cinq (1965).

IPA [kɛ l aʒ a sɔ̃ film || — i l a ete ʁealize ɑ̃ mil nœf sɑ̃
swasɑ̃tsɛk (1965) ||]

1054

EN My car was stolen last week, but the next day it was
found by the police.

FR Ma voiture a été volée la semaine dernière, mais elle
a été retrouvée le lendemain par la police.

IPA [ma vwatyʁ a ete vole la s°men dɛkɲjɛʁ | mɛ ɛ l a ete
ʁ°tʁuve lɔ̃ lɑ̃d°mɛ paʁ la polis ||]



1055

EN Arturo was born in Havana.

FR Arturo est né à La Havane.

IPA [(...) e ne a la avan ||]

1056

EN Anna was born in Rome.

FR Anna est née à Rome.

IPA [anna e ne a (...) ||]

1057

EN Her parents were born in Rio de Janeiro.

FR Ses parents sont nés à Rio de Janeiro.

IPA [se paʁɔ̃ sɔ̃ ne a (...) ||]

1058

EN I was born in London.

FR Je suis né (♀née) à Londres.

IPA [ʒø sɥi ne (♀ne) a lɔ̃dʁ° ||]

1059

EN My mother was born in Paris.

FR Ma mère est née à Paris.

IPA [ma mɛʁ e ne a (...) ||]



1060

EN Somebody is painting the door. The door is being painted.

FR Quelqu'un peint la porte. > On peint la porte.

IPA [kɛlkœ pɛ̃ la pɔʁt || > ɔ̃ pɛ̃ la pɔʁt ||]

1061

EN My car is at the garage. It's being repaired.

FR Ma voiture est au garage. Elle se fait réparer. > Ma voiture est au garage. On la répare.

IPA [ma vwatyʁ e o ɡaʁaʒ || ɛl sə fɛ ʁepaʁe || > ma vwatyʁ e o ɡaʁaʒ || ɔ̃ la ʁepaʁ ||]

1062

EN Some new houses are being built across from the park.

FR De nouvelles maisons sont construites de l'autre côté du parc. > On construit de nouvelles maisons de l'autre côté du parc.

IPA [dø nuvɛl mezɔ̃ sɔ̃ kɔ̃stʁɥit dø l_ɔtʁ kote dy paʁk || > ɔ̃ kɔ̃stʁɥi dø nuvɛl mezɔ̃ dø l_ɔtʁ kote dy paʁk ||]

1063

EN The office is being cleaned right now.

FR Le bureau est en train d'être nettoyé. > On nettoie présentement le bureau.

IPA [lø byʁo e t_ã tʁɛ̃ d_ɛtʁ netwaje || > ɔ̃ netwa pʁɛzɑ̃tˈmɑ̃ lø byʁo ||]



1064

EN The office is cleaned every day.

FR Le bureau est nettoyé tous les jours.

IPA [lø byʁo e netwaje tu le zuʁ ||]

1065

EN In the United States, football games are usually played on the weekends, but no big games are being played next weekend.

FR Aux États-Unis, les parties de football ont généralement lieu le week-end, mais il n'y a pas de partie importante le week-end prochain.

IPA [o z_ɛtazuni | le pɑʁti dø futbɔl ɔ ʒenɛʁalˈmɑ̃ ljø lø wikend | mɛ il n_ɪ a pa dø pɑʁti ɛ̃pʁɔʁtɑ̃t lø wikend pʁɔʃɑ̃ ||]

1066

EN Somebody has painted the door. > The door has been painted.

FR Quelqu'un a peint la porte. La porte a été peinte.

IPA [kɛlkœ n_ɑ pɛ la pɔʁt || la pɔʁt a ɛte pɛ̃t ||]



1067

EN Somebody has stolen my key. > My key has been stolen.

FR Quelqu'un m'a volé ma clé. Ma clé a été volée. > On m'a volé ma clé.

IPA [kelkã m_a vole ma kle || ma kle a ete vole || > ð m_a vole ma kle ||]

1068

EN Somebody has stolen my keys. > My keys have been stolen.

FR Quelqu'un m'a volé mes clés. Mes clés ont été volées. > On m'a volé mes clés.

IPA [kelkã m_a vole me kle || me kle ð ete vole || > ð m_a vole me kle ||]

1069

EN Nobody has invited me to the party. > I haven't been invited to the party.

FR Personne ne m'a invité (♀ invitée) à la fête. Je n'ai pas été invité (♀ invitée) à la fête.

IPA [pɛksɔn nø m_a ẽvite (♀ ẽvite) a la fet || ʒø n_ε pa z_ete ẽvite (♀ ẽvite) a la fet ||]



1070

EN Has somebody washed this shirt? > Has this shirt been washed?

FR Est-ce que quelqu'un a lavé cette chemise? Cette chemise a-t-elle été lavée?

IPA [es° kə kɛlkœ n_a lave set ʃ°miz || set ʃ°miz a t_ɛl ete lave ||]

1071

EN The room isn't dirty anymore. It's been cleaned.

FR La chambre n'est plus sale. Elle a été nettoyée.

IPA [la ʃābʁ n_e plys sal || ε l_a ete netwaje ||]

1072

EN The room was cleaned yesterday.

FR La chambre a été nettoyée hier.

IPA [la ʃābʁ a ete netwaje jɛʁ ||]

1073

EN I can't find my keys. I think they've been stolen.

FR Je ne trouve pas mes clés. Je crois qu'elles ont été volées.

IPA [ʒø nø tʁuv pa me kle || ʒø kʁwa k_ɛl ð ete vole ||]



1074

EN My keys were stolen last week.

FR Mes clés ont été volées la semaine dernière.

IPA [me kle ʃ ete vole la s^əmen dəʁnjɛʁ ||]

1075

EN The car's being repaired. > The car's getting repaired.

FR On répare la voiture. La voiture se fait réparer.

IPA [ʃ ʁepaʁ la vwatyʁ || la vwatyʁ sɔ fe ʁepaʁe ||]

1076

EN A bridge is being built. > A bridge is getting built.

FR On construit un pont. Un pont se fait construire.

IPA [ʃ kɔ̃stʁɥi t_uɑ̃ pɔ̃ || ɑ̃ pɔ̃ sɔ fe kɔ̃stʁɥiʁ ||]

1077

EN The windows are being washed. > The windows are getting washed.

FR On nettoie les fenêtres. Les fenêtres se font nettoyer.

IPA [ʃ netwa le f^ənetʁ || le f^ənetʁ sɔ fɔ̃ netwaʒe ||]

1078

EN The grass is being cut. > The grass is getting cut.

FR On coupe l'herbe. L'herbe se fait couper.

IPA [ʃ kup l_əɛʁb || l_əɛʁb sɔ fe kupe ||]



1079

EN The office is being cleaned. > The office is getting cleaned.

FR On nettoie le bureau. Le bureau se fait nettoyer.

IPA [ð netwa lə byʁo || lə byʁo sə fe netwaje ||]

1080

EN The shirts have been ironed. > The shirts got ironed.

FR On a repassé les chemises. Les chemises ont été repassées.

IPA [ð n_a ʁˈpase le ʃˈmiz || le ʃˈmiz ð ete ʁˈpase ||]

1081

EN The window's been broken. > The window got broken.

FR On a cassé la fenêtre. La fenêtre a été cassée.

IPA [ð n_a kase la fˈnɛtʁ || la fˈnɛtʁ a ete kase ||]

1082

EN The roof is being repaired. > The roof is getting repaired.

FR On répare le toit. Le toit se fait réparer.

IPA [ð ʁepaʁ lə twa || lə twa sə fe ʁepaʁe ||]



1083

EN The car's been damaged. > The car got damaged.

FR On a endommagé la voiture. La voiture a été endommagée.

IPA [ð̥ n̥a ɑ̃domaʒe la vwatyʁ || la vwatyʁ a ete ɑ̃domaʒe ||]

1084

EN The houses are being torn down. > The houses are getting torn down.

FR On démolit les maisons. Les maisons se font démolir.

IPA [ð̥ demoli le mɛzɔ̃ || le mɛzɔ̃ sɔ̃ fɔ̃ demoliʁ ||]

1085

EN The trees have been cut down. > The trees got cut down.

FR On coupe les arbres. Les arbres se font couper.

IPA [ð̥ kup le z_ɑʁbʁ || le z_ɑʁbʁ sɔ̃ fɔ̃ kupe ||]

1086

EN They've been invited to a party. > They got invited to a party.

FR On les a invités (♀invitées) à la fête. Ils (♀elles) ont été invités (♀invitées) à la fête.

IPA [ð̥ le z_a ɛ̃vite (♀ɛ̃vite) a la fɛt || il (♀ɛl) ɔ̃ ete ɛ̃vite (♀ɛ̃vite) a la fɛt ||]



1087

EN I can't use my office right now. It's being painted.

FR Je ne peux pas utiliser mon bureau en ce moment. On refait la peinture.

IPA [ʒø nø pø pa z_utilize mɔ̃ byʁo ã sø momã || ɔ̃ ʁ^hfɛ la pɛ̃tyʁ ||]

1088

EN We didn't go to the party. We weren't invited.

FR Nous ne sommes pas allés (♀allées) à la fête. Nous n'étions pas invités (♀invitées). > On ne nous a pas invités (♀invitées).

IPA [nu nø sɔm pa z_ale (♀ale) a la fɛt || nu n_etjɔ̃ pa z_uɛvite (♀ɛvite) || > ɔ̃ nø nu z_a pa z_uɛvite (♀ɛvite) ||]

1089

EN The washing machine was broken. It's been repaired now.

FR La machine à laver était en panne. Elle est maintenant réparée.

IPA [la maʃin a lave ete t_uã pan || ɛ l_e mɛ̃t^hnã ʁepaʁe ||]

1090

EN The washing machine was getting repaired yesterday afternoon.

FR La machine à laver se faisait réparer hier après-midi.

IPA [la maʃin a lave sø f^hzɛ ʁepaʁe jɛ ap^hʁɛ midi ||]



1091

EN A factory is a place where things are made.

FR Une usine est un endroit où on fabrique des choses.

IPA [yn yzin e t͡ʁɑ̃ n͡ɑ̃dʁwa u ɔ̃ fabʁik de ʃoz ||]

1092

EN How old are these houses? When were they built?

FR Quel âge ont ces maisons? Quand ont-elles été construites?

IPA [kɛ l_aʒ ɔ̃ se mɛzɔ̃ || kɑ̃ ɔ̃ t͡ʁɛl ete kɔ̃stʁɥit ||]

1093

EN Is the computer being used at the moment? — Yes, Boris is using it.

FR Est-ce que quelqu'un utilise l'ordinateur en ce moment? — Oui, Boris l'utilise.

IPA [ɛs° kø kɛlkœ n͡ytiliz l͡ɔʁdinatœʁ ɑ̃ sɔ̃ momɑ̃ || wi | (...) l͡ytiliz ||]

1094

EN I've never seen these flowers before. What are they called?

FR Je n'ai jamais vu ces fleurs auparavant. Comment les appelle-t-on?

IPA [ʒø n͡ɛ ʒamɛ vy se flœʁ opʁavɑ̃ || komɑ̃ le apɛl t͡ʁɔ̃ ||]



1095

EN My sunglasses were stolen at the beach yesterday.

FR On m'a volé mes verres fumés à la plage hier.

IPA [ɔ̃ m_a vole me vɛʁ fyme a la plaz jɛʁ ||]

1096

EN The bridge is closed. It got damaged last week, and it hasn't been repaired yet.

FR Le pont est fermé. Il a été endommagé la semaine dernière, et on ne l'a pas encore réparé.

IPA [lɔ̃ pɔ̃ e fɛʁme || i l_a ete ɑ̃domaʒe la s^men dɛkɔ̃jɛʁ | e ɔ̃ nɔ̃ l_a pa z_ɑ̃kɔ̃ʁ vɛʁaʁe ||]

1097

EN It hasn't gotten repaired yet.

FR On ne l'a pas encore réparé. > Il n'a pas encore été réparé.

IPA [ɔ̃ nɔ̃ l_a pa z_ɑ̃kɔ̃ʁ vɛʁaʁe || > il n_a pa z_ɑ̃kɔ̃ʁ ete vɛʁaʁe ||]

1098

EN Please be quiet. I'm working.

FR Silence, s'il vous plaît. Je travaille.

IPA [silãs | s_il vu ple || ʒø tʁavaj ||]



1099

EN It isn't raining right now.

FR Il ne pleut pas en ce moment.

IPA [il nø plø pa z_ã sø momã ||]

1100

EN What are you doing tonight?

FR Que fais-tu ce soir?

IPA [kø fe ty sø swaʁ ||]



GMS #1101 - 1200

1101

EN I was working when she arrived.

FR Je travaillais lorsqu'elle est arrivée.

IPA [ʒø tʁavaje lɔʁsk ɛl e t_aʁive ||]

1102

EN It wasn't raining, so we didn't need an umbrella.

FR Il ne pleuvait pas, alors nous n'avions pas besoin de parapluie.

IPA [il nø pløve pa | alɔʁ nu n_avjɔ̃ pa bøzwɛ dø paʁaplɥi ||]

1103

EN What were you doing at three o'clock (3:00)?

FR Que faisais-tu à trois heures (3 h)?

IPA [kø fʔɛ ty a tʁwa z_æʁ (3 h) ||]

1104

EN These offices aren't cleaned every day.

FR Ces bureaux ne sont pas nettoyés tous les jours.

IPA [se byʁo nø sɔ̃ pa netwaje tu le ʒuʁ ||]



1105

EN The office was cleaned yesterday. The office got cleaned yesterday.

FR On a nettoyé le bureau hier. Le bureau a été nettoyé hier.

IPA [ʃ n_a netwaje lə bykɔ jɛʁ || lə bykɔ a ete netwaje jɛʁ ||]

1106

EN How was the window broken? How did the window get broken?

FR Comment a-t-on cassé la fenêtre? Comment la fenêtre a-t-elle été cassée?

IPA [komã a t_ʃ kase la fˈnetʁ || komã la fˈnetʁ a t_ɛl ete kase ||]

1107

EN I've lived in this house for ten years.

FR J'ai vécu dans cette maison durant dix ans.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ vɛky dã set meʒd̥ dykã di z_ã ||]

1108

EN Dietrich has never ridden a horse.

FR Dietrich n'est jamais monté à cheval.

IPA [(...) n_e ʒame mɔ̃te a ʃˈval ||]



1109

EN Filippa hasn't been to South America.

FR Filippa n'est jamais allée en Amérique du Sud.

IPA [(...) n_e ʒame z_ale ã n_ameʁik dy syd ||]

1110

EN Where have Daisuke and Aiko gone?

FR Où sont allées Daisuke et Aiko?

IPA [u sɔ̃ ale (...) e (...) ||]

1111

EN I like coffee, but I don't like tea.

FR J'aime le café, mais je n'aime pas le thé.

IPA [ʒ_ɛm lø kafe | mɛ ʒø n_ɛm pa lø te ||]

1112

EN Gabriele doesn't go out very often.

FR Gabriele ne sort pas souvent.

IPA [(...) nø sɔʁ pa suvã ||]

1113

EN What do you usually do on weekends?

FR Que fais-tu généralement les week-ends?

IPA [kø fɛ ty ʒenɛʁalˈmã le wikɛnd ||]



1114

EN Does Fyodor live alone?

FR Est-ce que Fyodor vit seul? > Fyodor vit-il seul?

IPA [ɛs° kø (...) vi sœl || > (...) vi t_ɪl sœl ||]

1115

EN I didn't watch TV yesterday.

FR Je n'ai pas regardé la télé hier.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa ʁ°gɑʁde la tele jɛʁ ||]

1116

EN It didn't rain last week.

FR Il n'a pas plu la semaine dernière.

IPA [il n_a pa ply la s°mɛn dæʁnjɛʁ ||]

1117

EN What time did Fabio and Donatella go out?

FR À quelle heure Fabio et Donatella sont-ils sortis?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ (...) e (...) sɔ̃ t_ɪl sɔʁti ||]

1118

EN Do you work at night?

FR Travailles-tu la nuit?

IPA [tʁavaj ty la nɥi ||]



1119

EN Where are they going?

FR Où vont-ils (♀elles)?

IPA [u vɔ̃ tɥil (♀ɛl) ||]

1120

EN Why are you looking at me?

FR Pourquoi me regardes-tu? > Pourquoi tu me regardes?

IPA [pʁɔ̃kwa mø ʁˈɡaʁd ty || > pʁɔ̃kwa ty mø ʁˈɡaʁd ||]

1121

EN Does Xenia live near you?

FR Xenia habite-t-elle près de chez toi? > Xenia vit-elle près de chez toi?

IPA [(...) abit tɥɛl pʁɛ dø ʃe twa || > (...) vi tɥɛl pʁɛ dø ʃe twa ||]

1122

EN Do you like to cook?

FR Aimes-tu cuisiner?

IPA [ɛm ty kɥizine ||]



1123

EN Is the sun shining?

FR Le soleil brille-t-il?

IPA [lø solɛj bʁij t_ɪl ||]

1124

EN What time do the stores close?

FR À quelle heure les magasins ferment-ils?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ le magazẽ fɛʁmã t_ɪl ||]

1125

EN Is Franz working today?

FR Franz travaille-t-il aujourd'hui?

IPA [(...) tʁavaj t_ɪl oʒuʁd_ɥi ||]

1126

EN What does this word mean?

FR Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire? > Qu'est-ce que ça signifie?

IPA [kɛs° kə sa vø diʁ || > kɛs° kə sa ɕɛnifi ||]

1127

EN Are you feeling all right?

FR Tu te sens bien? > Te sens-tu bien?

IPA [ty tə sãs bjẽ || > tə sãs ty bjẽ ||]



1128

EN Heidi doesn't work at night.

FR Heidi ne travaille pas la nuit.

IPA [(...) nø tʁavaj pa la nɥi ||]

1129

EN I'm very tired. I don't want to go out tonight.

FR Je suis très fatigué (♀ fatiguée). Je ne veux pas sortir ce soir.

IPA [ʒø sɥi tʁɛ fatigue (♀ fatigue) || ʒø nø vø pa sɔʁtik sɔ swaʁ ||]

1130

EN I'm very tired. I'm not going out tonight.

FR Je suis très fatigué (♀ fatiguée). Je ne sors pas ce soir.

IPA [ʒø sɥi tʁɛ fatigue (♀ fatigue) || ʒø nø sɔʁ pa sɔ swaʁ ||]

1131

EN Takahiro's not working this week. He's on vacation.

FR Takahiro ne travaille pas cette semaine. Il est en vacances.

IPA [(...) nø tʁavaj pa sɛt sˈmɛn || i lˈe tˌɑ̃ vakɑ̃s ||]



1132

EN My parents are usually at home. They don't go out very often.

FR Mes parents sont généralement à la maison. Ils ne sortent pas très souvent.

IPA [mɛ pakã sɔ̃ ʒenɛʁalˈmã a la mɛzɔ̃ || il nø sɔʁt pa tʁɛ suvã ||]

1133

EN Mitsuko has traveled a lot, but she doesn't speak any foreign languages.

FR Mitsuko a beaucoup voyagé, mais elle ne parle pas de langues étrangères.

IPA [(...) a boku vwajazɛ | mɛ ɛl nø paʁl pa dø lãg ɛtʁãʒɛʁ ||]

1134

EN You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.

FR Tu peux éteindre la télé. Je ne la regarde pas.

IPA [ty pø ɛtɛ̃dʁ la tele || ʒø nø la ʁˈgaʁd pa ||]

1135

EN Flora's invited us to her party next week, but we're not going.

FR Flora nous a invités (♀invitées) à sa fête la semaine prochaine, mais nous n'y allons pas.

IPA [(...) nu z_a ɛ̃vite (♀ɛ̃vite) a sa fet la sˈmɛn pʁɔʃɛn | mɛ nu n_i alɔ̃ pa ||]



1136

EN Where were your shoes made?

FR Où tes chaussures ont-elles été fabriquées?

IPA [u te ʃosyʁ ð t_ɛl ete fabʁike ||]

1137

EN Did you go out last night?

FR Es-tu sorti (♀ sortie) hier soir?

IPA [ɛ ty sɔʁti (♀ sɔʁti) jɛʁ swaʁ ||]

1138

EN What were you doing at ten thirty (10:30)?

FR Que faisais-tu à dix heures trente (10 h 30)?

IPA [kø fʁɛ ty a di z_œʁ tʁɑ̃t (10 h 30) ||]

1139

EN Where was your mother born?

FR Où ta mère est-elle née?

IPA [u ta mɛʁ e t_ɛl ne ||]

1140

EN Has Marco gone home?

FR Est-ce que Marco est rentré à la maison? > Marco est-il rentré à la maison?

IPA [es° kø (...) e ʁɑ̃tʁe a la meʒɔ̃ || > (...) e t_il ʁɑ̃tʁe a la meʒɔ̃ ||]



1141

EN What time did he go?

FR À quelle heure est-il parti?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ e t_il paʁti ||]

1142

EN When were these houses built?

FR Quand ces maisons ont-elles été construites?

IPA [kɑ̃ se mezɔ̃ ɔ̃ t_el ete kɔ̃stʁɥit ||]

1143

EN Has Konstantin arrived yet?

FR Konstantin est-il déjà arrivé?

IPA [(...) e t_il deʒa aʁive ||]

1144

EN Why did you go home early?

FR Pourquoi es-tu rentré (♀rentrée) tôt à la maison?

IPA [puʁkwa ɛ ty ʁɑ̃tʁe (♀ʁɑ̃tʁe) to a la mezɔ̃ ||]

1145

EN How long have they been married?

FR Depuis quand sont-ils mariés?

IPA [dɔ̃pɥi kɑ̃ sɑ̃ t_il maʁje ||]



1146

EN Milena's lost her passport.

FR Milena a perdu son passeport.

IPA [(...) a pɛʁdy sɔ̃ paspɔʁ ||]

1147

EN This bridge was built ten (10) years ago.

FR Ce pont a été construit il y a dix ans.

IPA [sø pɔ̃ a ete kɔ̃stʁɥi t̥i l̥i a di z̥ɑ̃ ||]

1148

EN Have you finished your work yet?

FR As-tu déjà terminé ton travail?

IPA [a ty deʒa tɛʁmine tɔ̃ tʁavaj ||]

1149

EN This town is always clean. The streets get cleaned every day.

FR Cette ville est toujours propre. Les rues sont nettoyées chaque jour.

IPA [set vil e tuʒuʁ pʁɔʁ || le ʁy sɔ̃ netwaje ʃak ʒuʁ ||]

1150

EN I've just made some coffee. Would you like some?

FR Je viens de faire du café. Tu en veux?

IPA [ʒø vjẽ dø fɛʁ dy kafɛ || ty ɑ̃ vø ||]



1151

EN This is a very old photograph. It was taken a long time ago.

FR C'est une très vieille photo. Elle a été prise il y a longtemps.

IPA [sɛ t_yn tʁɛ vjɛj foto || ɛ l_a ɛtɛ pʁiz i l_i a lɔ̃tɑ̃ ||]

1152

EN Paolo's bought a new car.

FR Paolo a acheté une nouvelle voiture.

IPA [(...) a aʃte yn nuvel vwatyʁ ||]

1153

EN I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's raining.

FR Je vais apporter un parapluie. Il pleut.

IPA [ʒø vɛ apɔʁtɛ ʁ_œ paʁaplwi || il plø ||]

1154

EN Why are you so tired? Did you go to bed late last night?

FR Pourquoi es-tu si fatigué (♀ fatiguée)? T'es-tu couché (♀ couchée) tard hier soir?

IPA [pʁɔkwɑ ɛ ty si fatigue (♀ fatigue) || t_ɛ ty kuʃɛ (♀ kuʃɛ) ta ʁ_jɛʁ swɑʁ ||]



1155

EN Where are the chocolates? Have you eaten all of them?

FR Où sont les chocolats? Les as-tu tous mangés?

IPA [u sɔ̃ le ʃokola || le a ty tu mɑ̃ʒe ||]

1156

EN How is your new job? Are you enjoying it?

FR Comment est ton nouveau travail? Ça te plaît?

IPA [komɑ̃ tɥe tɔ̃ nuvo tʁavaj || sa tɔ̃ plɛ ||]

1157

EN My car was badly damaged in the accident, but I was okay.

FR Ma voiture a été gravement endommagée lors de l'accident, mais je vais bien.

IPA [ma vwatɥɐ a ete ɡʁavɑ̃mɑ̃ tɥɑ̃domaʒe lɔʁ dɔ̃ laksidɑ̃
| mɛ ʒø vɛ bjɛ̃ ||]

1158

EN Giuliana has a car, but she doesn't drive it very often.

FR Giuliana a une voiture, mais elle ne la conduit pas très souvent.

IPA [(...) a ɥn vwatɥɐ | mɛ el nɔ̃ la kɔ̃dɥi pa tʁɛ suvɑ̃ ||]



1159

EN Kasumi isn't at home. She's gone away for a few days.

FR Kasumi n'est pas à la maison. Elle est partie pour quelques jours.

IPA [(...) n_e pa a la meʒɔ̃ || ɛ l_e parti puʁ kɛlk ʒuʁ ||]

1160

EN I don't understand the problem. Can you explain it again?

FR Je ne comprends pas le problème. Peux-tu l'expliquer une autre fois?

IPA [ʒø nø kɔ̃pʁɑ̃ pa lø pʁɔblɛm || pø ty l_ɛksplike yn otr_ fwa ||]

1161

EN Kenichi's in his room. He's listening to music.

FR Kenichi est dans sa chambre. Il écoute de la musique.

IPA [(...) e dɑ̃ sa ʃɑ̃bʁ || i l_ɛkut dø la myzik ||]

1162

EN I don't know how to say this word. How is it pronounced?

FR Je ne sais pas comment dire ce mot. Comment est-il prononcé?

IPA [ʒø nø se pa komɑ̃ diʁ sø mo || komɑ̃ e t_il pʁɔnɔ̃se ||]



1163

EN How do you open this window? Can you show me?

FR Comment ouvres-tu cette fenêtre? Peux-tu me montrer?

IPA [komã uvɛ ty set fʁnɛtʁ || pø ty mø mɔ̃tʁɛ ||]

1164

EN I cleaned my room yesterday.

FR J'ai nettoyé ma chambre hier.

IPA [ʒɛ netwajɛ ma ʃãbʁ jɛʁ ||]

1165

EN Henrik studied engineering in college.

FR Henrik a étudié l'ingénierie au collège.

IPA [(...) a etydʒe l_ɛʒenikɪ o koleʒ ||]

1166

EN I've cleaned my room.

FR J'ai nettoyé ma chambre.

IPA [ʒɛ netwajɛ ma ʃãbʁ ||]

1167

EN Magda has lived in Miami for thirteen (13) years.

FR Magda a vécu à Miami durant treize (13) ans.

IPA [(...) a vɛky a (...) dyʁã tʁɛz (13) ãs ||]



1168

EN These rooms are cleaned every day. These rooms get cleaned every day.

FR Ces chambres sont nettoyées tous les jours. Ces chambres se font nettoyer tous les jours.

IPA [se ʃɑ̃bʁ sɑ̃ netwaje tu le ʒuʁ || se ʃɑ̃bʁ sɑ̃ fɑ̃ netwaje tu le ʒuʁ ||]

1169

EN My car has been repaired.

FR Ma voiture a été réparée.

IPA [ma vwatyʁ a ete ʁepaʁe ||]

1170

EN I made a cake yesterday.

FR J'ai fait un gâteau hier.

IPA [ʒ.ɛ fɛ t.œ gato jɛʁ ||]

1171

EN I've made some coffee.

FR J'ai fait du café.

IPA [ʒ.ɛ fɛ dy kafe ||]



1172

EN Somebody broke this window last night.

FR Quelqu'un a fracassé cette fenêtre la nuit dernière.

IPA [kɛlkœ n_a fʁakase set fʁnetʁ la nɥi dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]

1173

EN Somebody's broken this window.

FR Quelqu'un a fracassé cette fenêtre.

IPA [kɛlkœ n_a fʁakase set fʁnetʁ ||]

1174

EN This window was broken last night. This window got broken last night.

FR Cette fenêtre a été fracassée la nuit dernière.

IPA [set fʁnetʁ a ete fʁakase la nɥi dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]

1175

EN I washed my hands because they were dirty.

FR Je me suis lavé les mains, parce qu'elles étaient sales.

IPA [ʒø mø sɥi lave le mɛ̃ | paʁs k_ɛl ete sal ||]

1176

EN I feel good. I slept very well last night.

FR Je me sens bien. J'ai très bien dormi la nuit dernière.

IPA [ʒø mø sɑ̃s bjɛ̃ || ʒ_ɛ tʁɛ bjɛ̃ dɔʁmi la nɥi dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]



1177

EN We saw a really good movie yesterday.

FR Nous avons vu un très bon film hier.

IPA [nu z_əvɑ̃ vy œ tʁɛ bɔ̃ film jɛʁ ||]

1178

EN It rained a lot while we were on vacation.

FR Il a beaucoup plu pendant que nous étions en vacances.

IPA [i l_a boku ply pɑ̃dɑ̃ kə nu z_ɛtjɔ̃ z_{ɛ̃} vakɑ̃s ||]

1179

EN I've lost my bag. Have you seen it?

FR J'ai perdu mon sac. L'as-tu vu?

IPA [ʒ_ɛ pɛʁdy mɔ̃ sak || l_a ty vy ||]

1180

EN Linda's bicycle was stolen last week.

FR La bicyclette de Linda a été volée la semaine dernière.

IPA [la bisiklɛt dø (...) a ɛte vole la s^əmɛn dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]



1181

EN I went to bed early because I was tired.

FR Je suis allé (♀allée) au lit tôt, parce que j'étais fatigué (♀fatiguée).

IPA [ʒø sɥi ale (♀ale) o li to | paʁs kø ʒ_ete fatigue (♀fatige) ||]

1182

EN The shopping mall was built about twenty (20) years ago.

FR Ce centre commercial a été construit il y a environ vingt (20) ans.

IPA [sø sɛ̃tʁ komɛʁsja l_a ete kɔ̃stʁɥi t_i l_i a ɑ̃viʁʒ vɛ̃ (20) ɑ̃ ||]

1183

EN Pietro learned to drive when he was sixteen (16).

FR Pietro a appris à conduire à seize (16) ans.

IPA [(...) a apʁi a kɔ̃dɥiʁ a sez (16) ɑ̃ ||]

1184

EN I've never ridden a horse.

FR Je ne suis jamais monté à cheval.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi ʒame mɔ̃te a ʃ_ʁval ||]



1185

EN Monika's a good friend of mine. I've known her for a long time.

FR Monika est une bonne amie. Je la connais depuis longtemps.

IPA [(...) e t_{yn} bɔn ami || ʒø la kone d^əpɔi lɔ̃tɑ̃ ||]

1186

EN Yesterday I fell and hurt my leg.

FR Hier, je suis tombé (♀tombée) et je me suis blessé (♀blessée) à la jambe.

IPA [jɛʁ | ʒø sɥi tɔ̃be (♀tɔ̃be) e ʒø mø sɥi blese (♀blese) a la ʒɑ̃b ||]

1187

EN My brother ran in the Boston Marathon last year. Have you ever run in a marathon?

FR Mon frère a couru le marathon de Boston l'an dernier. As-tu déjà couru un marathon?

IPA [mɔ̃ fʁɛʁ a kuʁy lø maʁatɔ̃ dø (...) l_{ɑ̃} dɛʁnje || a ty dɛʒa kuʁy ɑ̃ maʁatɔ̃ ||]

1188

EN Have you told Herman about your new job?

FR As-tu parlé de ton nouveau travail à Herman?

IPA [a ty pɑʁle dø tɔ̃ nuvo tʁavaj a (...) ||]



1189

EN We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well, but we won the game.

FR Nous avons joué au basketball ce dimanche. Nous n'avons pas très bien joué, mais nous avons gagné le match. > On a joué au basketball ce dimanche. On n'a pas très bien joué, mais on a gagné le match.

IPA [nu z_avɔ̃ ʒwe o (...) sɔ dimɑ̃ʃ || nu n_avɔ̃ pa tʁɛ bjɛ̃ ʒwe | mɛ nu z_avɔ̃ ɡaɲe lɔ matʃ || > ɔ̃ n_a ʒwe o (...) sɔ dimɑ̃ʃ || ɔ̃ n_a pa tʁɛ bjɛ̃ ʒwe | mɛ ɔ̃ n_a ɡaɲe lɔ matʃ ||]

1190

EN I know Masaru, but I've never met his wife.

FR Je connais Masaru, mais je n'ai jamais rencontré sa femme.

IPA [ʒø kɔnɛ (...) | mɛ ʒø n_ɛ ʒamɛ kɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ sa fam ||]

1191

EN We were woken up by loud music in the middle of the night.

FR Nous avons été réveillés (♀réveillés) par de la musique forte au milieu de la nuit.

IPA [nu z_avɔ̃ ete ʁeveje (♀ʁeveje) paʁ dɔ la myzik fɔʁt o miljø dɔ la nui ||]



1192

EN Kimiko jumped into the river and swam to the other side.

FR Kimiko a sauté dans la rivière et nagé jusque de l'autre côté.

IPA [(...) a sote dǎ la ʁivʁɛ e naʒe ʒysk dø l_ɔtʁ kote ||]

1193

EN Did you like the movie? — Yes, I thought it was very good.

FR As-tu aimé le film? — Oui, je l'ai trouvé bon.

IPA [a ty eme lø film || — wi | ʒø l_ɛ tʁuve bɔ̃ ||]

1194

EN Many different languages are spoken in the Philippines.

FR Plusieurs langues différentes sont parlées aux Philippines.

IPA [plyzjæʁ lǎg difɛʁɑ̃t sɔ̃ paʁle o filipin ||]

1195

EN Our vacation cost a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.

FR Nos vacances ont coûté très cher, parce que nous avons séjourné dans un hôtel cher.

IPA [no vakɑ̃s ɔ̃ kute tʁɛ ʃɛʁ | paʁs kə nu z_avɔ̃ seʒuʁne dǎ z_œ n_ɔtɛl ʃɛʁ ||]



1196

EN Have you ever driven a very fast car?

FR As-tu déjà conduit une voiture très rapide?

IPA [a ty deʒa kɔ̃dɥi t_yn vwatyʁ tʁɛ ʁapid ||]

1197

EN All the tickets for the concert were sold very quickly.

FR Tous les billets pour le concert ont été vendus très rapidement.

IPA [tu le bijɛ pʁɛ lɔ kɔ̃sɛʁ ɔ̃ ete vɑ̃dy tʁɛ ʁapidˈmɑ̃ ||]

1198

EN A bird flew in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

FR Un oiseau est entré dans une fenêtre ouverte en volant alors que nous dînions.

IPA [œ̃ n_wazo e ɑ̃tʁɛ dɑ̃ z_yn fˈnɛtʁ uvɛʁt ɑ̃ volɑ̃ aloʁ kə nu dɛ̃njɔ̃ ||]

1199

EN Where are Deepak and Lakshmi? — They're playing tennis in the park.

FR Où sont Deepak et Lakshmi? — Ils jouent au tennis dans le parc.

IPA [u sɔ̃ (...) e (...) || — il ʒu o tenis dɑ̃ lɔ pɑʁk ||]



1200

EN Pavel's playing tennis tomorrow.

FR Pavel joue au tennis demain.

IPA [(...) ʒu o tenis dʁmẽ ||]



GMS #1201 - 1300

1201

EN I'm not working next week.

FR Je ne travaille pas la semaine prochaine.

IPA [ʒø nø tʁavaj pa la s^əmɛn pʁɔʃɛn ||]

1202

EN Yuliana's going to the dentist on Friday.

FR Yuliana va chez le dentiste vendredi.

IPA [(...) va ʃe lø dɑ̃tist vɑ̃dʁ^ədi ||]

1203

EN We're having a party next weekend.

FR Nous faisons une fête le week-end prochain.

IPA [nu f^əzɔ̃ z^əyn fet lø wikɛnd pʁɔʃɛ̃ ||]

1204

EN Are you meeting your friends tonight?

FR Rencontres-tu tes amis (♀amies) ce soir?

IPA [ʁɔ̃kɔ̃tʁ ty te z^əami (♀ami) sɔ̃ swaʁ ||]



1205

EN What are you doing tomorrow night?

FR Que fais-tu demain soir?

IPA [kø fɛ ty d^əmɛ̃ swaʁ ||]

1206

EN I'm not going out tonight. I'm staying at home.

FR Je ne sors pas ce soir. Je reste à la maison.

IPA [ʒø nø sɔʁ pa sɔ swaʁ || ʒø ʁɛst a la meʒɔ̃ ||]

1207

EN I'm staying at home this evening.

FR Je reste à la maison ce soir.

IPA [ʒø ʁɛst a la meʒɔ̃ sɔ swaʁ ||]

1208

EN Are you going out tonight?

FR Sors-tu ce soir?

IPA [sɔʁ ty sɔ swaʁ ||]

1209

EN Wilma isn't coming to the party next week.

FR Wilma ne vient pas à la fête la semaine prochaine.

IPA [(...) nø vjɛ pa a la fɛt la s^əmen pʁɔʃɛn ||]



1210

EN The plane arrives in New York at seven thirty (7:30) tomorrow morning.

FR L'avion arrive à New York à sept heures trente (7 h 30) demain matin.

IPA [l'avjɔ̃ aʁiv a nuw jɔʁk a sɛ t͡sœk tʁɑ̃t (7 h 30) dʁmɛ̃ matɛ̃ ||]

1211

EN What time does the movie end tonight?

FR À quelle heure le film finit-il ce soir?

IPA [a kɛ l_œk lø film fini t͡il sɔ swaʁ ||]

1212

EN I'm going to a concert tomorrow.

FR Je vais à un concert demain.

IPA [ʒø vɛ a œ̃ kɔ̃sɛk dʁmɛ̃ ||]

1213

EN The concert starts at seven thirty (7:30).

FR Le concert commence à dix-neuf heures trente (19 h 30).

IPA [lø kɔ̃sɛk komãs a diznœ v_œk tʁɑ̃t (19 h 30) ||]



1214

EN What time are you leaving?

FR À quelle heure pars-tu?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ paʁ ty ||]

1215

EN What time does your plane leave?

FR À quelle heure décolle ton avion?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ dekɔl tɔ̃ n_avjɔ̃ ||]

1216

EN Julius is playing tennis on Saturday.

FR Julius joue au tennis samedi.

IPA [(...) ʒu o tenis samˈdi ||]

1217

EN Claudio's going to the movies.

FR Claudio va au cinéma.

IPA [(...) va o sinema ||]

1218

EN Camila's meeting with Valerio.

FR Camila rencontre Valerio.

IPA [(...) ʁãkɔ̃tʁ (...) ||]



1219

EN Priscilla's having lunch with Wencai.

FR Priscilla déjeune avec Wencai.

IPA [(...) deʒœn avɛk (...) ||]

1220

EN Vitale and Rosetta are going to a party.

FR Vitale et Rosetta vont à une fête.

IPA [(...) e (...) vɔ̃ a yn fɛt ||]

1221

EN Are you working next week?

FR Travailles-tu la semaine prochaine?

IPA [travaj ty la s^əmen pʁɔʃɛn ||]

1222

EN What time are your friends coming?

FR À quelle heure viennent tes amis?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ vjɛn te z_{ami} ||]

1223

EN When is Yijuan going on vacation?

FR Quand Yijuan part-elle en vacances?

IPA [kɑ̃ d_l(...) pa ʁ_ɛl ɑ̃ vakɑ̃s ||]



1224

EN I'm going to the movies on Monday.

FR Je vais au cinéma lundi.

IPA [ʒø vɛ o sinema lœ̃di ||]

1225

EN Listen to this! Elisa's getting married next month!

FR Écoute ça! Elisa se marie le mois prochain!

IPA [ekut sa || (...) sɔ maʁi lə mwa pʁɔʃɛ̃ ||]

1226

EN My parents are going on vacation next week. —
Sounds good, where are they going?

FR Mes parents partent en vacances la semaine
prochaine. — C'est bien! Où vont-ils?

IPA [me paʁɑ̃ paʁ tɑ̃ vakɑ̃s la s˚mɛn pʁɔʃɛn || — sɛ bjɛ̃
|| u vɔ̃ tɪl ||]

1227

EN Esteban's taking an English course this semester. The
course is ending on Friday.

FR Esteban suit un cours d'anglais ce semestre. Le cours
se termine vendredi.

IPA [(...) sɥi tœ̃ kuʁ d_ãgle sɔ s˚mɛstɐ || lɔ kuʁ sɔ
tɛʁmin vɑ̃dʁ˚di ||]



1228

EN There's a party tomorrow night, but I'm not going.

FR Il y a une fête demain soir, mais je n'y vais pas.

IPA [i l̥i a yn fɛt dʰmẽ swaʁ | mɛ ʒø n̥i vɛ pa ||]

1229

EN I'm going out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too?

FR Je sors avec quelques amis ce soir. Pourquoi ne te joins-tu pas à nous aussi?

IPA [ʒø sɔʁ avek kel k̥ami sɔ swaʁ || puʁkwa nø tø ʒwẽ ty pa a nu osi ||]

1230

EN We're meeting at Raj's house at eight o'clock (8:00).

FR Nous nous rencontrons à la maison de Raj à vingt heures (20 h). > On se rencontre à la maison de Raj à vingt heures (20 h).

IPA [nu nu ʁɑ̃kõtʁɔ̃ a la mɛzɔ̃ dø (...) a vẽ t̥œʁ (20 h) ||
> ɔ̃ sɔ ʁɑ̃kõtʁ a la mɛzɔ̃ dø (...) a vẽ t̥œʁ (20 h) ||]

1231

EN How are you getting home after the party tomorrow?
By taxi?

FR Comment rentres-tu à la maison après la fête demain?
En taxi?

IPA [komɑ̃ ʁɑ̃tʁ ty a la mɛzɔ̃ apʁɛ la fɛt dʰmẽ || ɑ̃ taksi ||]



1232

EN I can go by bus. The last bus leaves at midnight.

FR Je peux rentrer en autobus. Le dernier bus part à minuit.

IPA [ʒø pø ʁɑ̃tʁε ɛ_ɑ̃ n_ɔtobys || lə dəkɛnje bys pɑʁ a minɥi ||]

1233

EN Do you want to go to the movies tonight? — Sure, what time does the movie begin?

FR Veux-tu aller au cinéma ce soir? — Bien sûr! À quelle heure commence le film?

IPA [vø ty ale o sinema sø swɑʁ || — bjɛ syʁ || a kɛ l_œʁ komɑ̃s lə film ||]

1234

EN What are you doing tomorrow afternoon? — I'm working.

FR Que fais-tu demain après-midi? — Je travaille.

IPA [kø fɛ ty dʁmɛ apʁε midi || — ʒø tʁavaj ||]

1235

EN I'm going to watch TV tonight.

FR Je vais regarder la télé ce soir.

IPA [ʒø vɛ ʁʁgɑʁde la tele sø swɑʁ ||]



1236

EN She's going to watch TV tonight.

FR Elle va regarder la télé ce soir.

IPA [ɛl va ʁəɡaʁde la tele sɔ swaʁ ||]

1237

EN I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.

FR Je vais acheter quelques livres demain.

IPA [ʒø vɛ aʃte kɛlk livʁ d'mɛ̃ ||]

1238

EN Shakti's going to sell her car.

FR Shakti va vendre sa voiture.

IPA [(...) va vɑ̃dʁ sa vwatyʁ ||]

1239

EN I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.

FR Je ne vais pas prendre le petit déjeuner ce matin. Je n'ai pas faim.

IPA [ʒø nø ve pa pʁɑ̃dʁ lə pʁti deʒœne sɔ matɛ̃ || ʒø n_ɛ pa fɛ̃ ||]



1240

EN What are you going to wear to the wedding next week?

FR Que porteras-tu au mariage la semaine prochaine?

IPA [kø pɔʁtʁa ty o maʁʒaʒ la sˈmɛn pʁɔʃɛn ||]

1241

EN I'm going to wash my hands.

FR Je vais me laver les mains.

IPA [ʒø vɛ mø lave le mɛ̃ ||]

1242

EN Are you going to invite Walter to your party?

FR Vas-tu inviter Walter à ta fête?

IPA [va ty ɛ̃vite (...) a ta fɛt ||]

1243

EN I'm playing tennis with Satomi tomorrow.

FR Je joue au tennis avec Satomi demain.

IPA [ʒø ʒu o tenis avɛk (...) dˈmɛ̃ ||]

1244

EN Something is going to happen.

FR Quelque chose va se passer.

IPA [kɛlk ʃoz va sɔ pase ||]



1245

EN Look at the sky! It's going to rain.

FR Regarde le ciel! Il va pleuvoir.

IPA [ʁˈgaʁd lø sjɛl || il va pløvwɑʁ ||]

1246

EN It's nine o'clock (9:00) and I'm not ready. I'm going to be late.

FR Il est neuf heures (9 h) et je ne suis pas prêt (♀prête).
Je vais être en retard.

IPA [i l ɛ nœ v_œʁ (9 h) e ʒø nø sɥi pa pʁɛ (♀pʁɛt) || ʒø
vɛ ɛtʁ ɑ̃ ʁˈtɑʁ ||]

1247

EN What are you going to wear to the party tonight?

FR Que vas-tu porter à la fête ce soir?

IPA [kø va ty pɔʁtɛ a la fɛt sɔ swɑʁ ||]

1248

EN It's a nice day. I don't want to take the bus. I'm going to walk.

FR C'est une belle journée. Je ne veux pas prendre
l'autobus. Je vais marcher.

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒuʁnɛ || ʒø nø vø pa pʁɑ̃dʁ l_ɔtobys || ʒø
vɛ mɑʁʃɛ ||]



1249

EN Yevgeniy's going to St. Petersburg next week. He's going to go with some friends.

FR Yevgeniy va à Saint-Pétersbourg la semaine prochaine. Il y ira avec quelques amis.

IPA [(...) va a sɛ̃ petɛksbuɾg la sʰmɛn pɾoʃɛn || i l̥i iɾa avɛk kɛl k_ami ||]

1250

EN I'm hungry. I'm going to have a sandwich.

FR J'ai faim. Je vais manger un sandwich.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ fɛ̃ || ʒø vɛ mɑ̃ʒɛ ɾ_œ sɑ̃dwitʃ ||]

1251

EN It's Violetta's birthday next week. We're going to get her a present.

FR C'est l'anniversaire de Violetta la semaine prochaine. Nous lui offrirons un cadeau.

IPA [sɛ l_aniɐɾsɛɾ dø (...) la sʰmɛn pɾoʃɛn || nu lɥi ofʁikɔ̃ z_œ kado ||]

1252

EN Feliciano says she's feeling very tired. She's going to lie down for an hour.

FR Feliciano dit qu'elle se sent très fatiguée. Elle va s'étendre pour une heure.

IPA [(...) di k_ɛl sø sɑ̃ tɾɛ fatigue || ɛl va s_ɛtɑ̃dɾ pu ɾ_yn œɾ ||]



1253

EN The president's speech is on television tonight. Are you going to watch it?

FR Le discours du président est à la télé ce soir. Vas-tu le regarder?

IPA [lø diskur dy pʁezidɑ̃ e a la tele sɔ swɑ̃ || va ty lɔ ʁˈgaʁde ||]

1254

EN What's Gerardo going to do when he finishes school?

FR Qu'est-ce que Gerardo va faire lorsqu'il terminera l'école? > Que fera Gerardo lorsqu'il terminera l'école?

IPA [kəs˚ kɔ (...) va fɛʁ lɔʁsk il tɛʁmin˚ʁa l_ekɔl || > kɔ f˚ʁa (...) lɔʁsk il tɛʁmin˚ʁa l_ekɔl ||]

1255

EN Aliyah goes to work every day. She's always there from eight thirty (8:30) until four thirty (4:30).

FR Aliyah va au travail chaque jour. Elle y est toujours de huit heures trente (8 h 30) à seize heures trente (16 h 30).

IPA [(...) va o tʁavaj ʃak ʒyʁ || ɛ l_i e tuʒyʁ dɔ ʁi t_œʁ tʁɑ̃t (8 h 30) a sɛz œʁ tʁɑ̃t (16 h 30) ||]



1256

EN It's eleven o'clock (11:00) now. Aliyah's at work.

FR Il est onze heures (11 h) maintenant. Aliyah est au travail.

IPA [i l̥e t͡ʃɔz œʁ (11 h) mɛ̃tˈnɑ̃ || (...) e o tʁavaj ||]

1257

EN At eleven [o'clock] (11:00) yesterday, she was at work.

FR À onze heures (11 h) hier, elle était au travail.

IPA [a ɔz œʁ (11 h) jɛʁ | ε l̥etɛ o tʁavaj ||]

1258

EN At eleven [o'clock] (11:00) tomorrow, she'll be at work.

FR À onze heures (11 h) demain, elle sera au travail.

IPA [a ɔz œʁ (11 h) dˈmɛ̃ | el sˈʁa o tʁavaj ||]

1259

EN Yuko travels a lot. Today she's in Frankfurt. Tomorrow she'll be in Dubai. Next week she'll be in Singapore.

FR Yuko voyage beaucoup. Aujourd'hui, elle est à Francfort. Demain, elle sera à Dubai. La semaine prochaine, elle sera à Singapour.

IPA [(...) vɥajaʒ boku || oʒuʁdʒi | ε l̥e a fʁɑ̃kfɔʁ || dˈmɛ̃ | el sˈʁa a (...) || la sˈmɛn pʁɔʃɛn | el sˈʁa a siŋapʁuʁ ||]



1260

EN You can call me tonight. I'll be at home.

FR Tu peux m'appeler ce soir. Je serai à la maison.

IPA [ty pø m_ap^ole sø swaʁ || ʒø s^oʁe a la mɛzɔ̃ ||]

1261

EN Leave the old bread in the yard. The birds will eat it.

FR Laisse le vieux pain dans le jardin. Les oiseaux vont le manger.

IPA [lɛs lø vjø pɛ̃ dɑ̃ lø ʒakdɛ̃ || le z_wazo vɔ̃ lø mɑ̃ʒe ||]

1262

EN We'll probably go out tonight.

FR Nous allons probablement sortir ce soir.

IPA [nu z_alɔ̃ pʁɔbabl^omɑ̃ sɔʁtik sø swaʁ ||]

1263

EN Will you be at home tonight?

FR Seras-tu à la maison ce soir?

IPA [s^oʁa ty a la mɛzɔ̃ sø swaʁ ||]

1264

EN I won't be here tomorrow.

FR Je ne serai pas ici demain.

IPA [ʒø nø s^oʁe pa z_isi d^omɛ̃ ||]



1265

EN Don't drink coffee before you go to bed; otherwise, you won't sleep.

FR Ne bois pas de café avant d'aller au lit, sinon tu ne dormiras pas.

IPA [nø bwa pa dø kafe avã d_ale o li | sinõ ty nø dɔʁmiʁa pa ||]

1266

EN I think Ayman will pass his driver's test.

FR Je crois qu'Ayman passera son examen de conduite.

IPA [ʒø kʁwa k (...) pasʁa sɔ̃ n_ɛgzamẽ dø kɔ̃dɥit ||]

1267

EN I don't think it'll rain this afternoon.

FR Je ne pense pas qu'il va pleuvoir cet après-midi.

IPA [ʒø nø pãs pa k_il va pløvwæʁ set apʁɛ midi ||]

1268

EN Do you think the test will be difficult?

FR Penses-tu que l'examen sera difficile?

IPA [pãs ty kø l_ɛgzamẽ sʁa difisil ||]



1269

EN We're going to the movies on Saturday. Do you want to come with us?

FR Nous allons au cinéma ce samedi. Veux-tu venir avec nous?

IPA [nu z_alɔ̃ o sinema sɔ samˈdi || vø ty vˈniʁ avɛk nu
||]

1270

EN I'm not working tomorrow.

FR Je ne travaille pas demain.

IPA [ʒø nø tʁavaj pa dˈmɛ̃ ||]

1271

EN Are you going to take your driver's test tomorrow?

FR Vas-tu passer ton examen de conduite demain?

IPA [va ty pase tɔ̃ n_ɛgzamɛ̃ dø kɔ̃dɥit dˈmɛ̃ ||]

1272

EN Yesterday she was in Rio de Janeiro.

FR Hier, elle était à Rio de Janeiro.

IPA [jɛʁ | ɛ l_ɛtɛ a (...) ||]



1273

EN Tomorrow she'll be in Caracas.

FR Demain, elle sera à Caracas.

IPA [d^əmɛ̃ | ɛl s^əʁa a (...) ||]

1274

EN Last week she was in Lima.

FR La semaine dernière, elle était à Lima.

IPA [la s^əmɛn dɛʁnjɛʁ | ɛ l_ɛtɛ a (...) ||]

1275

EN Next week she'll be in Bogota.

FR La semaine prochaine, elle sera à Bogota.

IPA [la s^əmɛn pʁɔʃɛn | ɛl s^əʁa a (...) ||]

1276

EN Right now she's in Buenos Aires.

FR En ce moment, elle est à Buenos Aires.

IPA [ã sɐ momã | ɛ l_ɛ a (...) ||]

1277

EN Three days ago she was in Santiago.

FR Il y a trois jours, elle était à Santiago.

IPA [i l_ɛ a tʁwa ʒuʁ | ɛ l_ɛtɛ a (...) ||]



1278

EN At the end of her trip she'll be very tired.

FR À la fin de son voyage, elle sera très fatiguée.

IPA [a la fɛ̃ dø sɔ̃ vwajaʒ | ɛl sʁa tʁɛ fatigue ||]

1279

EN I'll be at the movies an hour from now.

FR Je serai au cinéma d'ici une heure.

IPA [ʒø sʁɛ o sinema dʒisi yn œʁ ||]

1280

EN I'll be asleep at midnight tonight.

FR Je serai endormi ce soir à minuit.

IPA [ʒø sʁɛ ɑ̃dɔʁmi sɔ swa a minɥi ||]

1281

EN I'll be working at three [o'clock] (3:00) tomorrow afternoon.

FR Je serai en train de travailler à quinze heures (15 h) demain après-midi.

IPA [ʒø sʁɛ ɑ̃ tʁɛ dɔ tʁavaje a kɛz œʁ (15 h) dʁmɛ apʁɛ midi ||]



1282

EN I'll be at a new job two years from now.

FR J'aurai un nouvel emploi d'ici deux ans.

IPA [ʒ_ɔʁɛ œ nuvɛ l_ɑ̃plwa d_ɪsi dø z_ɑ̃ ||]

1283

EN Are you ready yet? — Not yet. I'll be ready in five minutes.

FR Es-tu prêt? — Pas encore. Je le serai dans cinq minutes.

IPA [ɛ ty pʁɛ || — pa z_ɑ̃kɔʁ || ʒø lø sʁɛ dɑ̃ sɛk minyt ||]

1284

EN I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I won't be at home tomorrow.

FR Je vais à l'extérieur pour quelques jours. Je pars ce soir, alors je ne serai pas à la maison demain.

IPA [ʒø vɛ a l_ɛkstɛʁjœʁ puʁ kɛlk ʒuʁ || ʒø paʁ sɔ swaʁ | alɔʁ ʒø nø sʁɛ pa a la mɛzɔ̃ dʁmɛ ||]

1285

EN It won't rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.

FR Il ne pleuvra pas, alors tu n'as pas besoin de prendre de parapluie.

IPA [il nø pløvʁa pa | alɔʁ ty n_ɑ pa bøzwɛ dø pʁɑ̃dk dø paʁaplɥi ||]



1286

EN I don't feel very well tonight.

FR Je ne me sens pas très bien ce soir.

IPA [ʒø nø mø sãs pa tʁɛ bjẽ sø swaʁ ||]

1287

EN Well, go to bed early and you'll feel better in the morning.

FR Bien, va au lit tôt et tu te sentiras mieux demain matin. > Bien, va au lit plus tôt et tu te sentiras mieux demain matin.

IPA [bjẽ | va o li to t_e ty tø sãtika mjø dʰmẽ matẽ || > bjẽ | va o li plys to t_e ty tø sãtika mjø dʰmẽ matẽ ||]

1288

EN It's Qasim's birthday next Monday. He'll be twenty-five.

FR C'est l'anniversaire de Qasim lundi prochain. Il aura vingt-cinq (25) ans.

IPA [sɛ l_anivɛʁsɛʁ dø (...) lœdi pʁɔʃẽ || i l_ɔʁa vɛtsɛk (25) ɑ̃ ||]



1289

EN I'm sorry I was late this morning. It won't happen again.

FR Je suis désolé d'avoir été en retard ce matin. Ça n'arrivera plus.

IPA [ʒø sɥi dezole d_avwaʁ ete ã ʁˈtaʁ sø matɛ̃ || sa n_ʁivˈʁa plys ||]

1290

EN I think Euna will pass her driver's test.

FR Je crois qu'Euna passera son examen de conduite.

IPA [ʒø kʁwa k (...) pasˈʁa sɔ̃ n_ɛgzamɛ̃ dø kɔ̃dɥit ||]

1291

EN I don't think Jiyeong will pass his driver's test.

FR Je ne pense pas que Jiyeong passera son examen de conduite.

IPA [ʒø nø pãs pa kø (...) pasˈʁa sɔ̃ n_ɛgzamɛ̃ dø kɔ̃dɥit ||]

1292

EN I think we'll win the game.

FR Je pense que nous allons gagner la partie.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø nu z_alɔ̃ ɡaɲe la paʁti ||]



1293

EN I won't be here tomorrow. > I don't think I'll be here tomorrow.

FR Je ne serai pas ici demain. Je ne pense pas que je serai ici demain.

IPA [ʒø nø sʰʁɛ pa z_isi dʰmẽ || ʒø nø pãs pa kø ʒø sʰʁɛ isi dʰmẽ ||]

1294

EN I think Iris will like her present.

FR Je crois qu'Iris va aimer son cadeau.

IPA [ʒø kʁwa k (...) va ɛme sɔ̃ kado ||]

1295

EN They won't get married. > I don't think they'll get married.

FR Ils ne se marieront pas. Je ne pense pas qu'ils vont se marier.

IPA [il nø sø maʁiɛʁɔ̃ pa || ʒø nø pãs pa k_il vɔ̃ sø maʁje ||]

1296

EN You won't like the movie. > I don't think you'll like the movie.

FR Tu n'aimeras pas le film. Je ne pense pas que tu vas aimer le film.

IPA [ty n_ɛmʰʁa pa lø film || ʒø nø pãs pa kø ty va ɛme lø film ||]



1297

EN We're going to the theater tonight. We've got tickets.

FR Nous allons au théâtre ce soir. Nous avons des billets.

IPA [nu z_alɔ̃ o teatʁ sɔ swaʁ || nu z_avɔ̃ de bijɛ ||]

1298

EN What are you doing tomorrow night? — Nothing, I'm free.

FR Que fais-tu demain? — Rien, je suis libre.

IPA [kø fɛ ty dʁmɛ̃ || — ʁjɛ̃ | ʒø sɥi libʁ ||]

1299

EN They're leaving tomorrow morning. Their train is at eight forty (8:40).

FR Ils (♀elles) partent demain matin. Leur train est à huit heures quarante (8 h 40).

IPA [il (♀ɛl) paʁt dʁmɛ̃ matɛ̃ || læʁ tʁɛ̃ e a ɥi t_œʁ kaʁɑ̃t (8 h 40) ||]

1300

EN Why are you putting on your coat? — I'm going out.

FR Pourquoi mets-tu ton manteau? — Je sors.

IPA [pʁɔkwa mɛ ty tɔ̃ mɑ̃to || — ʒø sɔʁ ||]



GMS #1301 - 1400

1301

EN Do you think Jorge will call us tonight?

FR Penses-tu que Jorge va nous appeler ce soir?

IPA [pãs ty kø (...) va nu z_ap°le sɔ swaκ ||]

1302

EN Farid can't meet us on Saturday. He's working.

FR Farid ne peut pas nous rencontrer ce samedi. Il travaille.

IPA [(...) nø pø pa nu ɤākōtke sɔ sam°di || il tɤavaj ||]

1303

EN Let's fly to Barcelona instead of driving. It won't take as long.

FR Allons à Barcelone en avion plutôt qu'en voiture. Ça ne prendra pas autant de temps.

IPA [alɔ̃ a baɤs°lon ã n_avjɔ̃ plyto k_ã vwatɤɤ || sa nø pɤãdɤa pa z_otã dø tã ||]

1304

EN What are your plans for the weekend?

FR Quels sont tes plans ce week-end?

IPA [kel sɔ̃ te plã sɔ wikend ||]



1305

EN Some friends are coming to stay with us.

FR Quelques amis viennent séjourner chez nous.

IPA [kɛl k_ami vʁɛn sɛʒuʁnɛ ʃɛ nu ||]

1306

EN My suitcase is very heavy. — I'll carry it for you.

FR Ma valise est très lourde. — Je vais la transporter pour toi.

IPA [ma valiz ɛ tʁɛ lʊʁd || — ʒø vɛ la tʁɑ̃spɔʁtɛ pʁɛ twa ||]

1307

EN I'll call you tomorrow, okay?

FR Je vais t'appeler demain, d'accord?

IPA [ʒø vɛ t_apˈle dˈmɛ̃ | d_akɔʁ ||]

1308

EN I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed early tonight.

FR Je suis fatigué (♀ fatiguée). Je pense que je vais aller au lit tôt ce soir.

IPA [ʒø sɥi tʁɛ fatigue (fatige) || ʒø pɑ̃s kø ʒø vɛ ale o li to sø swaʁ ||]



1309

EN It's a nice day. I think I'll sit outside.

FR C'est une belle journée. Je pense que je vais m'asseoir dehors.

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒʊʁne || ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ m_ʁaswaʁ døʁk
||]

1310

EN It's raining. I don't think I'll go out.

FR Il pleut. Je ne pense pas sortir.

IPA [il plø || ʒø nø pãs pa sɔʁtiʁ ||]

1311

EN I'm working tomorrow.

FR Je travaille demain.

IPA [ʒø tʁavaj d˚mɛ ||]

1312

EN There's a good program on TV tonight. I'm going to watch it.

FR Il y a une bonne émission à la télé ce soir. Je vais la regarder.

IPA [i l_ɪ a yn bɔn emisjɔ̃ a la tele sø swaʁ || ʒø vɛ la
ʁ˚gaʁde ||]



1313

EN What are you doing this weekend?

FR Que fais-tu ce week-end?

IPA [kø fɛ ty sɔ wɪkɛnd ||]

1314

EN It's very warm in this room. Shall I open a window?

FR Il fait très chaud dans cette pièce. Puis-je ouvrir une fenêtre?

IPA [il fɛ tʁɛ ʃo dɑ sɛt pjɛs || pɥi ʒø uvʁi ʁ_yn fʁɛnɛtʁ ||]

1315

EN Shall I call you tonight?

FR Je t'appelle ce soir?

IPA [ʒø t_ɛpɛl sɔ swaʁ ||]

1316

EN It's a nice day. Shall we go for a walk?

FR C'est une belle journée. On va se promener?

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒuʁnɛ || ð va sɔ pʁɔmɛn ||]

1317

EN What shall we have for dinner?

FR Qu'est-ce qu'on pourrait manger pour dîner?

IPA [kɛs° k_ɔ puʁɛ mɑ̃ʒɛ puʁ dine ||]



1318

EN Should I call you tonight?

FR Devrais-je t'appeler ce soir?

IPA [d°vʁɛ ʒø t_ap°le sø swaʁ ||]

1319

EN It's a nice day. Should we go for a walk?

FR C'est une belle journée. On va se promener?

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒʁnɛ || ð va sø pʁɔmnɛ ||]

1320

EN What should we have for dinner?

FR Qu'est-ce qu'on pourrait manger pour dîner?

IPA [kɛs° k_ð puʁɛ mɑ̃ʒɛ puʁ dine ||]

1321

EN Enjoy your vacation. — I'll send you a postcard.

FR Profite de tes vacances. — Je t'envverrai une carte postale.

IPA [pʁɔfit dø te vakãs || — ʒø t_ãvɛʁɛ yn kɑʁt pɔstal ||]



1322

EN I don't want this banana. — I'm hungry. I'll have it.

FR Je ne veux pas cette banane. — J'ai faim. Je vais la prendre.

IPA [ʒø nø vø pa sɛt banan || — ʒɛ fɛ̃ || ʒø vɛ la pʁɑ̃dʁ
||]

1323

EN Do you want a chair? — No, it's okay. I'll sit on the floor.

FR Veux-tu une chaise? — Non, ça va. Je vais m'asseoir par terre.

IPA [vø ty yn ʃɛz || — nɔ̃ | sa va || ʒø vɛ m_ɑswaʁ paʁ
tɛʁ ||]

1324

EN Did you call Gamila? — Oh no, I forgot. I'll call her now.

FR As-tu appelé Gamila? — Oh! Non, j'ai oublié. Je vais l'appeler maintenant.

IPA [a ty ap˚le (...) || — o || nɔ̃ | ʒɛ ublije || ʒø vɛ l_ap˚le
mɛ̃t˚nɑ̃ ||]



1325

EN Are you coming with me? — No, I don't think so. I'm staying here.

FR Viens-tu avec moi? — Non, je ne pense pas. Je reste ici.

IPA [vjẽ ty avek mwa || — nɔ̃ | ʒø nø pãs pa || ʒø ʁest isi ||]

1326

EN How do you use this camera? — Give it to me and I'll show you.

FR Comment utilises-tu cette caméra? — Donne-la-moi et je te montrerai.

IPA [komã ytiliz ty set kameʁa || — dɔn la mwa e ʒø tɔ mɔ̃tʁʰɛ ||]

1327

EN It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.

FR Il fait froid aujourd'hui. Je ne pense pas sortir.

IPA [il fɛ fʁwa oʒuʁdɥi || ʒø nø pãs pa sɔʁtik ||]

1328

EN I'm hungry. I think I'll buy something to eat.

FR J'ai faim. Je pense que je vais acheter quelque chose à manger.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ fɛ̃ || ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ aʃˈte kɛlk ʃoz a mɑ̃ʒe ||]



1329

EN I feel very tired. I don't think I'll play tennis today.

FR Je me sens très fatigué (♀ fatiguée). Je ne pense pas jouer au tennis aujourd'hui.

IPA [ʒø mø sãs tʁɛ fatige (♀ fatige) || ʒø nø pãs pa ʒwe o tenis ɔʒukɔ̃qi ||]

1330

EN I like this hat. I think I'll buy it.

FR J'aime ce chapeau. Je pense que je vais l'acheter. > Je pense l'acheter.

IPA [ʒɛm sø ʃapo || ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ l_aʃte || > ʒø pãs l_aʃte ||]

1331

EN This camera is too expensive. I don't think I'll buy it.

FR Cette caméra est trop chère. Je ne pense pas que je vais l'acheter. > Je ne pense pas l'acheter.

IPA [set kameʁa e tʁo ʃɛʁ || ʒø nø pãs pa kø ʒø vɛ l_aʃte || > ʒø nø pãs pa l_aʃte ||]

1332

EN I haven't done the shopping yet. I'll do it later.

FR Je n'ai pas encore fait les courses. Je les ferai plus tard.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa z_ãkɔʁ fɛ le kuʁs || ʒø le fʁɛ plys tãʁ ||]



1333

EN I like sports. I watch a lot of sports on TV.

FR J'aime le sport. Je regarde beaucoup de sports à la télé.

IPA [ʒɛm lə spɔʁ || ʒø ʁˈɡaʁd boku dø spɔʁ a la tele ||]

1334

EN I need some exercise. I think I'll go for a walk.

FR J'ai besoin de faire de l'exercice. Je pense que je vais aller marcher.

IPA [ʒɛ bøzwɛ dø fɛʁ dø ʁegʁɛksis || ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ ale maʁʃe ||]

1335

EN Yoshi's going to buy a new car. He told me last week.

FR Yoshi va s'acheter une nouvelle voiture. Il me l'a dit la semaine dernière.

IPA [(...) va sɑʃˈte yn nuvel vwatyʁ || il mø ʁa di la sˈmɛn dəʁnjɛʁ ||]

1336

EN This letter is for Sachiko. — Okay, I'll give it to her.

FR Cette lettre est pour Sachiko. — D'accord, je vais lui donner.

IPA [set letʁ e puʁ (...) || — d_akɔʁ | ʒø vɛ ʁi done ||]



1337

EN Are you doing anything this evening?

FR Fais-tu quelque chose ce soir? > Tu fais quelque chose ce soir?

IPA [fɛ ty kɛlk ʃoz sɔ swaʁ || > ty fɛ kɛlk ʃoz sɔ swaʁ ||]

1338

EN Yes, I'm going out with some friends.

FR Oui, je sors avec quelques amis (♀amies).

IPA [wi | ʒø sɔʁ avɛk kɛl k_ami (♀ami) ||]

1339

EN I can't go out with you tomorrow night, as I'm working.

FR Je ne peux pas sortir avec toi demain soir, je travaille.

IPA [ʒø nɔ pø pa sɔʁtiʁ avɛk twa d'mɛ swaʁ | ʒø tʁavaj ||]

1340

EN It's dark in this room. Should I turn on the light?

FR C'est sombre dans cette pièce. J'allume?

IPA [sɛ sɔ̃bʁ dɑ̃ set pjɛs || ʒ_alym ||]



1341

EN Shall I wait here? — No, come with me.

FR Je t'attends ici? — Non, viens avec moi.

IPA [ʒø t_atã isi || — nɔ̃ | vjẽ avek mwa ||]

1342

EN Should I go to the store? — No, I'll go.

FR Je vais à la boutique? — Non, je vais y aller.

IPA [ʒø vɛ a la butik || — nɔ̃ | ʒø vɛ z_i ale ||]

1343

EN Should we have a party? — Yes, who shall we invite?

FR On organise une fête? — D'accord, qui devrait-on inviter?

IPA [ɔ̃ n_ɔʁganiz yn fet || — d_akɔʁ | ki d^vʁɛ t_ɔ̃ ẽvite ||]

1344

EN I'm not sure where to go on vacation. I might go to Costa Rica.

FR Je ne suis pas sûr où j'irai en vacances. J'irai peut-être au Costa Rica.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa syʁ u ʒ_iʁɛ ã vakãs || ʒ_iʁɛ pøtɛtʁ o (...) ||]



1345

EN It looks like it might rain.

FR Il semble qu'il va pleuvoir.

IPA [il sɑ̃bl k_ɪl va pløvwɑʁ ||]

1346

EN I might go to the movies tonight, but I'm not sure.

FR Je vais peut-être aller au cinéma ce soir, mais je ne suis pas sûr (♀sûre).

IPA [ʒø vɛ pøtɛʁ ale o sinema sɔ swɑʁ | mɛ ʒø nø sɥi pa syʁ (♀syʁ) ||]

1347

EN When's Faruq going to call you? — I don't know. He might call this afternoon.

FR Quand Faruq t'appellera-t-il? — Je ne sais pas. Il va peut-être appeler cet après-midi.

IPA [kɑ̃ (...) t_apɛlˈʁa t_ɪl || — ʒø nø sɛ pa || il va pøtɛʁ apˈle set apʁɛ midi ||]

1348

EN Take an umbrella with you. It might rain.

FR Prends un parapluie. Il va peut-être pleuvoir.

IPA [pʁɑ̃ z_œ paʁaplɥi || il va pøtɛʁ pløvwɑʁ ||]



1349

EN Buy a lottery ticket. You might be lucky.

FR Achète un billet de loterie. Peut-être seras-tu chanceux.

IPA [aʃɛt œ bijɛ dø lotʁiki || pøtɛtʁ sʁa ty ʃãsø ||]

1350

EN Are you going out tonight? — I might.

FR Sors-tu ce soir? — Peut-être.

IPA [sɔʁ ty sø swaʁ || — pø ɛtʁ ||]

1351

EN I'm playing tennis tomorrow. > I might play tennis tomorrow.

FR Je joue au tennis demain. Je vais peut-être jouer au tennis demain.

IPA [ʒø ʒu o tenis dʁmɛ̃ || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtʁ ʒve o tenis dʁmɛ̃ ||]

1352

EN Hadiya's going to call later.

FR Hadiya va appeler plus tard.

IPA [(...) va apʁle plys taʁ ||]



1353

EN Hadiya might call later.

FR Hadiya va peut-être appeler plus tard.

IPA [(...) va pøtɛʁ apˈle plys taʁ ||]

1354

EN I might not go to work tomorrow.

FR Je ne vais peut-être pas aller travailler demain.

IPA [ʒø nø vɛ pøtɛʁ pa zˈalɛ tʁavaje dˈmɛ̃ ||]

1355

EN Shumei might not come to the party.

FR Shumei ne viendra peut-être pas à la fête.

IPA [(...) nø vjɛ̃dʁa pøtɛʁ pa a la fɛt ||]

1356

EN I may go to the movies tonight.

FR Je vais peut-être aller au cinéma ce soir.

IPA [ʒø vɛ pøtɛʁ alɛ o sinema sɔ swaʁ ||]

1357

EN Jianhao may not come to the party.

FR Jianhao ne viendra peut-être pas à la fête.

IPA [(...) nø vjɛ̃dʁa pøtɛʁ pa a la fɛt ||]



1358

EN May I ask a question?

FR Je peux poser une question?

IPA [ʒø pø poze ɛ_yn kɛstjɔ̃ ||]

1359

EN May I sit here? — Sure.

FR Puis-je m'asseoir ici? > Je peux m'asseoir ici? —
Bien sûr.

IPA [pɥi ʒø m_aswaʁ isi || > ʒø pø m_aswaʁ isi || — bjɛ̃
syʁ ||]

1360

EN It's possible that I'll go to the movies. > I might go
to the movies.

FR Il est possible que j'aille au cinéma. Je vais peut-être
aller au cinéma.

IPA [i l_e posibl kə ʒ_aj o sinema || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtʁ ale o
sinema ||]

1361

EN It's possible that I'll see you tomorrow. > I might see
you tomorrow.

FR Il est possible que je te voie demain. Je vais peut-être
te voir demain.

IPA [i l_e posibl kə ʒø tø vwa dʰmɛ̃ || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtʁ tø
vwaʁ dʰmɛ̃ ||]



1362

EN It's possible that Hakim will forget to call. > He might forget to call.

FR Il est possible qu'Hakim oublie d'appeler. Il va peut-être oublier d'appeler.

IPA [i l_ε posibl k (...) ubli d_ɔpʰle || il va pøtɛtɾ ublije d_ɔpʰle ||]

1363

EN It's possible that it'll snow today. > It might snow today.

FR Il est possible qu'il neige aujourd'hui. Il va peut-être neiger aujourd'hui.

IPA [i l_ε posibl k_il nɛʒ ɔʒuʁdɥi || il va pøtɛtɾ nɛʒɛ ɔʒuʁdɥi ||]

1364

EN It's possible that I'll be late tonight. > I might be late tonight.

FR Il est possible que je sois en retard ce soir. Je vais peut-être être en retard ce soir.

IPA [i l_ε posibl kø ʒø swa z_ã kʰtaʁ sø swaʁ || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtɾ ɛtɾ ã kʰtaʁ sø swaʁ ||]



1365

EN It's possible that Jamila won't be here next week. > She might not be here next week.

FR Il est possible que Jamila ne soit pas ici la semaine prochaine. Elle ne sera peut-être pas ici la semaine prochaine.

IPA [i l_e posibl kə (...) nə swa pa z_isi la s^men pʁoʃɛn ||
ɛl nə s^ka pətɛtɛʁ pa z_isi la s^men pʁoʃɛn ||]

1366

EN It's possible that I won't have time to go out. > I might not have time to go out.

FR Il est possible que je n'aie pas le temps de sortir. Je ne vais peut-être pas avoir le temps de sortir.

IPA [i l_e posibl kə ʒə n_ɛ pa lə tã də sɔʁtik || ʒə nə ve
pətɛtɛʁ pa z_avwaʁ lə tã də sɔʁtik ||]

1367

EN Where are you going for your vacation? — I'm not sure. I might go to Italy.

FR Où vas-tu pour tes vacances? — Je ne suis pas sûr (♀sûre). J'irai peut-être en Italie.

IPA [u va ty puʁ te vakãs || — ʒə nə sʁi pa syʁ (♀syʁ) ||
ʒ_ikɛ pətɛtɛʁ ã italie ||]



1368

EN What are you doing this weekend? — I don't know. I might go hiking.

FR Que fais-tu ce week-end? — Je ne sais pas. J'irai peut-être faire de la randonnée.

IPA [kø fɛ ty sɔ wɪkɛnd || — ʒø nɔ sɛ pa || ʒikɛ pøtɛtɁ fɛʁ dø la kɑ̃done ||]

1369

EN When will you see Pablo again? — I'm not sure. I might see him this summer.

FR Quand reverras-tu Pablo? — Je ne suis pas sûr (♀sûre). Je vais peut-être le voir cet été.

IPA [kɑ̃ ʁˈvɛʁa ty (...) || — ʒø nɔ sɥi pa syʁ (♀syʁ) || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtɁ lø vwaʁ sɛ t_ete ||]

1370

EN What are you going to have for dinner? — I don't know. I might have Italian food.

FR Que mangeras-tu pour dîner? — Je ne sais pas. Je vais peut-être manger des mets italiens.

IPA [kø mɑ̃ʒˈʁa ty puʁ dine || — ʒø nɔ sɛ pa || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtɁ mɑ̃ʒe de mɛ italjɛ ||]



1371

EN How are you going to get home tonight? — I'm not sure. I might take the bus.

FR Comment rentreras-tu à la maison ce soir? — Je ne suis pas sûr (♀sûre). Je vais peut-être prendre le bus.

IPA [komã kãtɾʰka ty a la mezõ sɔ swak || — ʒø nɔ sɥi pa syk (♀syk) || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtɾ pɛãdɾ lø bys ||]

1372

EN I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it? — I haven't decided yet. I might open a restaurant.

FR J'ai entendu dire que tu avais gagné de l'argent. Qu'en feras-tu? — Je n'ai pas encore décidé. Je vais peut-être ouvrir un restaurant.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ ãtãdy diɾ kɔ ty avɛ ɡãne dø l_ãkʒã || k_ã fʰka ty || — ʒø n_ɛ pa z_ãkɔɾ deside || ʒø vɛ pøtɛtɾ uvɛi k_œ ɾɛstokã ||]

1373

EN He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.

FR Il joue au tennis demain après-midi.

IPA [il ʒu o tenis dʰmɛ apɾɛ midi ||]

1374

EN He might go out tomorrow evening.

FR Il va peut-être sortir demain soir.

IPA [il va pøtɛtɾ sɔɾtiɾ dʰmɛ swak ||]



1375

EN He might get up early.

FR Il va peut-être se lever tôt.

IPA [il va pøtɛtʁ sɔ lʰvɛ to ||]

1376

EN He won't be working tomorrow.

FR Il ne travaillera pas demain.

IPA [il nø tʁavajʁka pa dʰmɛ ||]

1377

EN He might be at home tomorrow morning.

FR Il sera peut-être à la maison demain matin.

IPA [il sʰka pøtɛtʁ a la mezɔ dʰmɛ matɛ ||]

1378

EN He might watch television.

FR Il regardera peut-être la télévision.

IPA [il ʁʰgɑʁdʰka pøtɛtʁ la televizjɔ ||]

1379

EN He's going out in the afternoon for sure.

FR Il sortira assurément dans l'après-midi.

IPA [il sɔʁtiʁa asyʁemɑ̃ dɑ l apʁɛ midi ||]



1380

EN He might go shopping, but he's not sure.

FR Il va peut-être aller faire du shopping, mais il n'est pas sûr.

IPA [il va pøtɛtʁ ale fɛʁ dy ʃɔpiŋ | mɛ il n_ɛ pa syʁ ||]

1381

EN I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano, too.

FR Je peux jouer du piano. Mon frère peut jouer du piano aussi.

IPA [ʒø pø ʒwe dy pjano || mɔ̃ fʁɛʁ pø ʒwe dy pjano osi ||]

1382

EN Marisol can speak Italian and Spanish, but she can't speak French.

FR Marisol peut parler italien et espagnol, mais elle ne peut pas parler français.

IPA [(...) pø paʁle κ_italjɛ̃ e ɛspɑ̃ɔl | mɛ ɛl nø pø pa paʁle fʁɑ̃sɛ ||]



1383

EN Can you swim? — Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.

FR Peux-tu nager? — Oui, mais je ne suis pas un très bon nageur (♀une très bonne nageuse).

IPA [pø ty naʒe || — wi | mɛ ʒø nø sɥi pa z_œ̃ tʁɛ bõ naʒœ̃ (♀yn tʁɛ bõn naʒøz) ||]

1384

EN Can you change a twenty-dollar bill? — I'm sorry, I can't.

FR Peux-tu me donner de la monnaie pour un billet de vingt (20)? — Non, désolé, je ne peux pas.

IPA [pø ty mø done dø la mɔnɛ pu ʁ_œ̃ bijɛ dø vɛ̃ (20) || — nõ | dezole | ʒø nø pø pa ||]

1385

EN I'm having a party next week, but Hyeonyeong and Maengsuk can't come.

FR Je fais une fête la semaine prochaine, mais Hyeonyeong et Maengsuk ne peuvent pas venir.

IPA [ʒø fɛ z_yn fɛt la s^men pʁɔʃɛn | mɛ (...) e (...) nø pœv pa v^nɪk ||]

1386

EN When I was young, I could run very fast.

FR Quand j'étais jeune, je pouvais courir très vite.

IPA [kã ʒ_ɛtɛ ʒœn | ʒø puve kʁɪʁ tʁɛ vit ||]



1387

EN Before Nuria came to the United States, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything.

FR Avant que Nuria ne vienne aux États-Unis, elle ne pouvait pas comprendre beaucoup d'anglais. Maintenant, elle comprend tout.

IPA [avã kø (...) nø vjen o z_etazuni | ɛl nø puve pa kõpɾãdɤ boku d_ãgle || mêt^nã | ɛl kõpɾã tu ||]

1388

EN I was tired last night, but I couldn't sleep.

FR J'étais fatigué (♀ fatiguée) la nuit dernière, mais je ne pouvais pas dormir.

IPA [ʒ_ete fatigue (♀ fatigue) la nɥi dɛɲjɛɤ | mɛ ʒø nø puve pa dɔɤmiɤ ||]

1389

EN I had a party last week, but Imran and Latifa couldn't come.

FR J'ai fait une fête la semaine dernière, mais Imran et Latifa ne pouvaient pas venir.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ fɛ t_yn fet la s^men dɛɲjɛɤ | mɛ (...) ɛ (...) nø puve pa v^nɪɤ ||]



1390

EN Can you open the door, please? > Could you open the door, please?

FR Peux-tu ouvrir la porte, s'il te plaît? Pourrais-tu ouvrir la porte, s'il te plaît?

IPA [pø ty uvʁiʁ la pɔʁt | s_ɪl tø ple || puʁɛ ty uvʁiʁ la pɔʁt | s_ɪl tø ple ||]

1391

EN Can you wait a minute, please? > Could you wait a moment, please?

FR Peux-tu attendre une minute, s'il te plaît? Pourrais-tu attendre une minute, s'il te plaît?

IPA [pø ty atɑ̃dʁ yn minyt | s_ɪl tø ple || puʁɛ ty atɑ̃dʁ yn minyt | s_ɪl tø ple ||]

1392

EN Can I have change for a dollar, please? > Could I have change for a dollar, please.

FR Puis-je avoir de la monnaie pour un euro, s'il vous plaît? Pourrais-je avoir de la monnaie pour un euro, s'il vous plaît?

IPA [pʁi ʒø avwaʁ dø la mone pu ʁ_œ n_øʁo | s_ɪl vu ple || puʁɛ ʒø avwaʁ dø la mone pu ʁ_œ n_øʁo | s_ɪl vu ple ||]



1393

EN Silvio, can I borrow your umbrella? > Silvio, could I borrow your umbrella?

FR Silvio, puis-je t'emprunter ton parapluie? Silvio, pourrais-je t'emprunter ton parapluie?

IPA [(...) | pʁi ʒø t_ɑ̃pʁɑ̃tɛ tɔ̃ paʁaplɥi || (...) | pʁɛ ʒø t_ɑ̃pʁɑ̃tɛ tɔ̃ paʁaplɥi ||]

1394

EN Hello, can I speak to Tomas, please? > Hello, could I speak to Tomas please?

FR Allô, puis-je parler à Tomas, s'il vous plaît? Allô, pourrais-je parler à Tomas, s'il vous plaît?

IPA [alo | pʁi ʒø paʁle a (...) | s_il vu ple || alo | pʁɛ ʒø paʁle a (...) | s_il vu ple ||]

1395

EN Can you swim?

FR Peux-tu nager?

IPA [pø ty naʒe ||]

1396

EN Can you ski?

FR Peux-tu skier?

IPA [pø ty skje ||]



1397

EN Can you play chess?

FR Peux-tu jouer aux échecs?

IPA [pø ty ʒwe o z_ɛʃɛk ||]

1398

EN Can you run ten (10) kilometers?

FR Peux-tu courir dix (10) kilomètres?

IPA [pø ty kuʁiʁ dis (10) kilomeʁ ||]

1399

EN Can you drive a car?

FR Peux-tu conduire une voiture?

IPA [pø ty kɔ̃dʁiʁ yn vwatyʁ ||]

1400

EN Can you drive a motorcycle?

FR Peux-tu conduire une moto?

IPA [pø ty kɔ̃dʁiʁ yn moto ||]



GMS #1401 - 1500

1401

EN Can you ride a horse?

FR Peux-tu monter à cheval?

IPA [pø ty mɔ̃te a ʃɔ̃val ||]

1402

EN I'm sorry, but we can't come to your party next weekend.

FR Je suis désolé (♀désolée), mais nous ne pouvons pas venir à ta fête le week-end prochain.

IPA [ʒø sɥi dezole (♀dezole) | mɛ nu nø puvɔ̃ pa vˈniʁ a ta fet lø wikɛnd pʁɔʃɛ̃ ||]

1403

EN I like this hotel room. You can see the mountains from the window.

FR J'aime cette chambre d'hôtel. On peut voir les montagnes de cette fenêtre.

IPA [ʒɛm sɛt ʃɑ̃bʁ d_ɔtɛl || ɔ̃ pø vwaʁ le mɔ̃taɲ dø sɛt fˈnɛtʁ ||]



1404

EN You're speaking very quietly. I can't hear you.

FR Tu parles très doucement. Je ne t'entends pas.

IPA [ty paʁl tʁɛ dus^əmɑ̃ || ʒø nø t_ɑ̃tɑ̃ pa ||]

1405

EN Have you seen my suitcase? I can't find it.

FR As-tu vu ma valise? Je ne la trouve pas.

IPA [a ty vy ma valiz || ʒø nø la tʁuv pa ||]

1406

EN Olga got the job because she can speak five (5) languages.

FR Olga a eu l'emploi parce qu'elle peut parler cinq langues.

IPA [(...) a y l_ɑ̃plwa paʁs k_el pø paʁle sɛk lɑ̃g ||]

1407

EN I was tired, but I couldn't sleep.

FR J'étais fatigué (♀fatiguée), mais je ne pouvais pas dormir.

IPA [ʒ_ete fatigue (♀fatige) | mɛ ʒø nø puve pa dɔʁmiʁ ||]



1408

EN I wasn't hungry yesterday. I couldn't finish dinner.

FR Je n'avais pas faim hier. Je n'ai pas pu terminer mon dîner.

IPA [ʒø n_ave pa fɛ̃ jɛʁ || ʒø n_ɛ pa py tɛʁmine mɔ̃ dine
||]

1409

EN Rashid doesn't know what to do. He can't decide.

FR Rashid ne sait pas quoi faire. Il n'arrive pas à se décider.

IPA [(...) nø se pa kwa fɛʁ || il n_ʁiv pa a sɔ̃ deside ||]

1410

EN I wanted to speak to Shakira yesterday, but I couldn't find her.

FR Je voulais parler à Shakira hier, mais je n'ai pas réussi à la trouver.

IPA [ʒø vule pɑʁle a (...) jɛʁ | mɛ ʒø n_ɛ pa ʁɛysi a la
tʁuve ||]

1411

EN Vikram can't go to the concert next weekend. He has to work.

FR Vikram ne peut pas aller au concert le week-end prochain. Il doit travailler.

IPA [(...) nø pø pa z_ale o kɔ̃sɛʁ lø wikend pʁɔʃɛ̃ || il dwa
tʁavaje ||]



1412

EN Lakshmi couldn't go to the meeting last week. She was sick.

FR Lakshmi ne pouvait pas aller à la réunion la semaine dernière. Elle était malade.

IPA [(...) nɔ̃ puvɛ pa z_ale a la ʁeɲnjɔ̃ la sˈmɛn dɛʁɲjɛʁ ||
ɛ l_ɛtɛ malad ||]

1413

EN You worked ten (10) hours today. You must be tired.

FR Tu as travaillé dix heures aujourd'hui. Tu dois être fatigué (♀ fatiguée).

IPA [ty a tʁavaje di z_æʁ ɔʒuʁdɥi || ty dwa ɛtʁ fatigue
(♀ fatigue) ||]

1414

EN My brother has worked at your company for years. You must know him.

FR Mon frère a travaillé pour ton entreprise pendant des années. Tu dois le connaître.

IPA [mɔ̃ fʁɛʁ a tʁavaje puʁ tɔ̃ n_ɑ̃tʁˈpʁiz pɑ̃dɑ̃ de z_ane ||
ty dwa lɔ̃ konɛtʁ ||]



1415

EN My friends have the same postal code as you. They must live near you.

FR Mes amis ont le même code postal que toi. Ils doivent habiter près de chez toi.

IPA [me z_ami ð lə mem kɔd pɔstal kə twa || il dwav abite pʁɛ də ʃe twa ||]

1416

EN This isn't the Wilsons? I'm sorry. I must have the wrong number.

FR Ce n'est pas la maison des Wilson? Je suis désolé. Je dois avoir le mauvais numéro.

IPA [sə n_e pa la mezɔ̃ de (...) || ʒə sʁi dezole || ʒə dwa avwaʁ lə movɛ nymɛʁo ||]

1417

EN The phone rang eight (8) times and Samiya didn't answer. She must not be at home.

FR Le téléphone a sonné huit fois et Samiya n'a pas répondu. Elle doit ne pas être là.

IPA [lə telefɔ̃n a sone ɥit fwa e (...) n_a pa ʁepɔ̃dy || ɛl dwa nɔ pa z_ɛtʁ la ||]



1418

EN Xavier takes the bus everywhere. He must not have a car.

FR Xavier prend l'autobus pour aller partout. Il doit ne pas avoir de voiture.

IPA [(...) pɤã l_ɔtɔbys pu ɤ_ale pɤktu || il dwa nɔ pa z_avwaɤ dɔ vwatɤɤ ||]

1419

EN The Silvas are always home on Fridays. They must not work then.

FR Les Silva sont toujours à la maison les vendredis. Ils doivent ne pas travailler le vendredi.

IPA [le silva sɔ̃ tuʒuɤ a la mɛzɔ̃ le vɔ̃dɤʔdi || il dwav nɔ pa tɤavaje lɔ vɔ̃dɤʔdi ||]

1420

EN You must be careful with this knife. It's very sharp.

FR Tu dois être prudent (♀prudente) avec ce couteau. Il est très aiguisé.

IPA [ty dwa ɛtɤ pɤydɔ̃ (♀pɤydɔ̃t) avɛk sɔ kuto || i l_e tɤɛ z_egize ||]

1421

EN Workers must wear safety glasses at this machine.

FR Les ouvriers doivent porter des lunettes à cette machine.

IPA [le z_uvɤɤije dwav pɔɤte de lynɛt a sɛt maʃin ||]



1422

EN In the United States, you must be eighteen (18) to vote.

FR Aux États-Unis, on doit avoir dix-huit (18) ans pour voter.

IPA [o z_ɛtazuni | ʃ dwa avwaʁ dizɥit (18) ɑ̃ puʁ vote ||]

1423

EN They were in a dangerous situation. They had to be careful.

FR Ils (♀elles) étaient dans une situation dangereuse. Ils (♀elles) devaient être prudents (♀prudentes).

IPA [il (♀ɛl) ɛtɛ dɑ̃ z_yn sitʥasjɔ̃ dɑ̃ʒʔkøʒ || il (♀ɛl) dʔvɛ ɛʁ pʁydɑ̃ (♀pʁydɑ̃t) ||]

1424

EN We had to wear safety glasses when we visited the factory last week.

FR Nous devons porter des lunettes de sécurité lorsque nous avons visité l'usine la semaine dernière.

IPA [nu dʔvjɔ̃ pɔʁtɛ dɛ lynɛt dø sɛkyʁite lœʁskʔ nu z_avɔ̃ vizite l_yzin la sʔmɛn dœɲjœʁ ||]

1425

EN Bicyclists must not ride on the sidewalk.

FR Les cyclistes ne doivent pas rouler sur le trottoir.

IPA [le siklist nø dwav pa ʁule syʁ lø tʁɔtwɑʁ ||]



1426

EN You must not be late for school again.

FR Tu ne dois plus être en retard à l'école.

IPA [ty nø dwa ply s_ɛtʁ ã ʁ²taʁ a l_ekol ||]

1427

EN It's evening, and you haven't eaten anything all day.
You must be hungry.

FR C'est le soir et tu n'as rien mangé de la journée. Tu dois avoir faim.

IPA [sɛ lø swaʁ e ty n_a ʁjɛ̃ mɑ̃ʒe dø la ʒuʁnɛ || ty dwa avwaʁ fɛ̃ ||]

1428

EN It's the most popular restaurant in town, so the food must be good.

FR C'est le restaurant le plus populaire en ville, alors la nourriture doit être bonne.

IPA [sɛ lø ʁɛstokã lø plys popylɛʁ ã vil | aloʁ la nuʁityʁ dwa ɛtʁ bɔn ||]

1429

EN I got the job. — You did? You must be excited.

FR J'ai eu l'emploi. — Ah oui? Tu dois être excité (♀excitée).

IPA [ʒ_ɛ y l_ɑ̃plwa || — a wi || ty dwa ɛtʁ ɛksite (♀ɛksite) ||]



1430

EN The phone's ringing. I know it's not for me. It must be for you.

FR Le téléphone sonne. Je sais que ce n'est pas pour moi.
Ça doit être pour toi.

IPA [lø telefɔ̃ sɔ̃n || ʒə sɛ kə sɔ̃ n_e pa puʁ mwa || sa
dwa ɛtʁ puʁ twa ||]

1431

EN My keys aren't in the living room, so they must be in the kitchen.

FR Mes clés ne sont pas dans le salon, alors elles doivent être dans la cuisine.

IPA [mɛ kle nø sɑ̃ pa dɑ̃ lø salɔ̃ | alɔ ʁ_ɛl dwav ɛtʁ dɑ̃ la
kɥizin ||]

1432

EN Renata wears something blue every day. She must like the color blue.

FR Renata porte quelque chose de bleu tous les jours.
Elle doit aimer la couleur bleue.

IPA [(...) pœʁt kɛlk ʃoz dø blø tu le ʒuʁ || ɛl dwa ɛme la
kulœʁ blø ||]



1433

EN The Garcias have six (6) children and three (3) dogs.
They must have a big house.

FR Les Garcia ont six enfants et trois chiens. Ils doivent avoir une grande maison.

IPA [le (...) ʃ si z_ãfã e tɾwa ʃjẽ || il dwav avwa ɾ_yn
gɾãd mezd̃ ||]

1434

EN Mrs. Chen bought three (3) liters of milk at the store.
Her children drink a lot of milk.

FR Madame Chen a acheté trois litres de lait au magasin.
Ses enfants boivent beaucoup de lait.

IPA [madam (...) a aʃˈte tɾwa litɾ dø le o magazẽ || se
z_ãfã bwav boku dø le ||]

1435

EN I know Ms. Thompson has a job, but she's always
home during the day. She must work at night.

FR Je sais que Madame Thompson a un emploi, mais
elle est toujours à la maison durant la journée. Elle
doit travailler le soir.

IPA [ʒø se kø madam (...) a œ n_ãplwa | mɛ ɛ l_e tuʒuk a
la mezd̃ dyɕã la ʒukne || ɛl dwa tɾavaje lø swaɾ ||]



1436

EN This isn't the Karlsons? I must have the wrong number.

FR Ce n'est pas la maison des Karlson? Je dois avoir le mauvais numéro.

IPA [sø n_e pa la mezõ de (...)] || ʒø dwa avwak lø move nymeɔ ||]

1437

EN Omar is very thin. He must not eat very much.

FR Omar est très mince. Il ne doit pas manger beaucoup.

IPA [(...) e tʁε mɛs || il nø dwa pa mǎʒe boku ||]

1438

EN I never see my neighbor in the morning. He must leave for work very early.

FR Je ne vois jamais mon voisin le matin. Il doit partir pour le travail très tôt.

IPA [ʒø nø vwa ʒame mɔ̃ vwazɛ lø matɛ || il dwa paktir puʁ lø travaj tʁε to ||]

1439

EN I always have to repeat things when I talk to Tomoko. She must not hear very well.

FR Je dois toujours répéter des choses quand je parle à Tomoko. Elle ne doit pas entendre très bien.

IPA [ʒø dwa tuʒuʁ ʁepete de ʃoz kã ʒø paʁl a (...)] || el nø dwa pa z_ãtãdʁ tʁε bjɛ ||]



1440

EN Ludwig wears the same clothes every day. He must not have many clothes.

FR Ludwig porte les mêmes vêtements chaque jour. Il ne doit pas avoir beaucoup de vêtements.

IPA [(...) pɔʁt le mɛm vɛtˢmɑ̃ ʃak ʒuʁ || il nø dwa pa z_avwaʁ boku dø vɛtˢmɑ̃ ||]

1441

EN You have a cold and a fever? Poor thing! You must feel awful.

FR Tu as un rhume et de la fièvre? Pauvre toi! Tu dois te sentir terriblement mal.

IPA [ty a z_œ kym e dø la fjevɐ || pɔvɐ twa || ty dwa tø sātɪʁ tɛʁɪblˢmɑ̃ mal ||]

1442

EN In most of the United States, you must be at least sixteen (16) to get a driver's license.

FR Dans la plupart des endroits aux États-Unis, on doit avoir au moins seize (16) ans pour obtenir un permis de conduire.

IPA [dɑ la plypaʁ de z_ɑdɐwa o z_etazuni | ð dwa avwaʁ o mwẽ sez (16) ɑ pu ʁ_ɔptˢni ʁ_œ pɛʁmi dø kōdɥɪʁ ||]



1443

EN For this job, you must know both Spanish and German.

FR Pour cet emploi, tu dois connaître l'espagnol et l'allemand.

IPA [puk sɛ t_ãplwa | ty dwa konɛtɁ l_ɛspanɔl e l_alˈmã
||]

1444

EN People in the front seat of a car must wear a seat belt.

FR Les passagers avant d'une voiture doivent porter une ceinture de sécurité.

IPA [le pasɑʒe z_avã d_yn vwatyɁ dwav pɔʁte Ɂ_yn sɛtyɁ
dø sekyʁite ||]

1445

EN High school students who want to go to college must get good grades.

FR Les lycéens qui veulent aller au collège doivent avoir de bonnes notes.

IPA [le liseẽ ki vœl ale o kolɛʒ dwav avwaɁ dø bɔn not ||]



1446

EN This highway is closed. Drivers must take another road.

FR Cette autoroute est fermée. Les conducteurs doivent prendre une autre route.

IPA [sɛt otokut e fɛʁme || le kɔ̃dyktœʁ dwav pʁɑ̃dk yn
otʁ kut ||]

1447

EN A tennis player must be very good to play professionally.

FR Un joueur de tennis doit être très bon pour jouer professionnellement.

IPA [ɔ̃ ʒwœʁ dɔ tennis dwa ɛtʁ tʁɛ bɔ̃ puʁ ʒwe
pʁɔfɛsjonɛlˈmɑ̃ ||]

1448

EN We mustn't forget to send Rita a birthday card.

FR Nous ne devons pas oublier d'envoyer une carte d'anniversaire à Rita. > On ne doit pas oublier d'envoyer une carte d'anniversaire à Rita.

IPA [nu nɔ dˈvɔ̃ pa zˈubliʒ dˈɑ̃vwaje yn kaʁt dˈanivɛʁsɛʁ
a (...) || > ɔ̃ nɔ dwa pa zˈubliʒ dˈɑ̃vwaje yn kaʁt
dˈanivɛʁsɛʁ a (...) ||]



1449

EN I must hurry, or I'll be late.

FR Je dois me dépêcher, sinon je serai en retard.

IPA [ʒø dwa mø depeʃe | sinɔ̃ ʒø sʰɛ ã ʁʰtak ||]

1450

EN Why were you so late? — I had to wait half an hour for the bus.

FR Pourquoi étais-tu si en retard? — J'ai dû attendre une demi-heure pour l'autobus.

IPA [puʁkwa etɛ ty si ã ʁʰtak || — ʒɛ dy atɑ̃dʁ yn dʰmiœʁ puʁ l_ɔtobys ||]

1451

EN Keep these papers in a safe place. You must not lose them.

FR Garde ces papiers dans un endroit sûr. Tu ne dois pas les perdre.

IPA [ɡaʁd se papje dɑ̃ z_œ̃ n_ɑ̃dʁwa syʁ || ty nø dwa pa le pɛʁdʁ ||]

1452

EN Bicyclists must follow the same traffic rules as drivers.

FR Les cyclistes doivent suivre les mêmes règles de circulation que les automobilistes.

IPA [le siklist dwav sqivʁ le mɛm ʁegl dø sikylasjɔ̃ kə le z_ɔtomobilist ||]



1453

EN We must not forget to turn off the lights when we leave.

FR On ne doit pas oublier d'éteindre les lumières lorsqu'on partira.

IPA [ʃ nø dwa pa z_ublije d_etẽdɐ le lymjɛʁ lɔʁsk ʃ pɑʁtika ||]

1454

EN I don't usually work on Saturdays, but last Saturday I had to work.

FR Je ne travaille généralement pas les samedis, mais j'ai dû travailler samedi dernier.

IPA [ʒø nø tʁavaj ʒeneʁalˈmɑ̃ pa le samˈdi | mɛ ʒ_ɛ dy tʁavaje samˈdi dɛʁnje ||]

1455

EN Yeonhwa doesn't study enough. She should study harder.

FR Yeonhwa n'étudie pas assez. Elle devrait étudier plus assidûment.

IPA [(...) n_etydi pa z_ase || ɛl dˈvʁɛ etydje ply s_asidymɑ̃ ||]

1456

EN It's a good movie. You should go and see it.

FR C'est un bon film. Tu devrais aller le voir.

IPA [sɛ t_œ bɔ̃ film || ty dˈvʁɛ ale lø vwaʁ ||]



1457

EN When you play tennis, you should always watch the ball.

FR Quand tu joues au tennis, tu devrais toujours regarder la balle.

IPA [kɑ̃ ty ʒu o tenis | ty dʰvɛ tuzɥk ʁˈgaʁde la bal ||]

1458

EN Should I invite Sara to dinner?

FR Devrais-je inviter Sara pour dîner?

IPA [dʰvɛ ʒø ẽvite (...) puʁ dine ||]

1459

EN Should we make something special for dinner?

FR Devrait-on faire quelque chose de spécial pour dîner?

IPA [dʰvɛ t˥ ʔ fɛʁ kɛlk ʃoz dø spɛʃjal puʁ dine ||]

1460

EN Leopold shouldn't go to bed so late.

FR Leopold ne devrait pas aller au lit si tard.

IPA [leopold nø dʰvɛ pa z˥ale o li si taʁ ||]



1461

EN You watch TV all the time. You shouldn't watch TV so much.

FR Tu regardes la télé tout le temps. Tu ne devrais pas regarder la télé autant.

IPA [ty ʁˈgaʁd la tele tu lə tã || ty nø dˈvʁɛ pa ʁˈgaʁde la tele otã ||]

1462

EN I think Zahida should buy some new clothes.

FR Je pense que Zahida devrait acheter de nouveaux vêtements.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø (...) dˈvʁɛ aʃˈte dø nuvo vetˈmã ||]

1463

EN It's late. I think I should go home now.

FR Il est tard. Je pense que je devrais aller à la maison maintenant.

IPA [i lˈe taʁ || ʒø pãs kø ʒø dˈvʁɛ ale a la mezɔ mɛ̃tˈnã ||]

1464

EN Shall I buy this coat? — Yes, I think you should.

FR Devrais-je acheter ce manteau? — Oui, je pense que tu devrais.

IPA [dˈvʁɛ ʒø aʃˈte sø mãto || — wi | ʒø pãs kø ty dˈvʁɛ ||]



1465

EN I don't think you should work so hard.

FR Je pense que tu ne devrais pas travailler autant.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø ty nø dʰvɛ pa tɾavaje otã ||]

1466

EN I don't think we should go yet. It's too early.

FR Je pense que nous ne devrions pas y aller tout de suite. Il est trop tôt.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø nu nø dʰvɛijõ pa z_i ale tu dø sɥit || i l_e tɾo to ||]

1467

EN Do you think I should buy this hat?

FR Penses-tu que je devrais acheter ce chapeau?

IPA [pãs ty kø ʒø dʰvɛ aʃte sø ʃapo ||]

1468

EN What time do you think we should go home?

FR À quelle heure penses-tu que nous devrions rentrer à la maison?

IPA [a ke l_œɾ pãs ty kø nu dʰvɛijõ vɛtɾe a la mezõ ||]



1469

EN I should study tonight, but I think I'll go to the movies.

FR Je devrais étudier ce soir, mais je pense que je vais aller au cinéma.

IPA [ʒø dʰvʁɛ etydje sø swaʁ | mɛ ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ ale o sinema ||]

1470

EN I have to study tonight. I can't go to the movies.

FR Je dois étudier ce soir. Je ne peux pas aller au cinéma.

IPA [ʒø dwa etydje sø swaʁ || ʒø nø pø pa z_ale o sinema ||]

1471

EN I ought to study tonight, but I think I'll go to the movies.

FR Je devrais étudier ce soir, mais je pense que je vais aller au cinéma.

IPA [ʒø dʰvʁɛ etydje sø swaʁ | mɛ ʒø pãs kø ʒø vɛ ale o sinema ||]

1472

EN I think Mahmud ought to buy some new clothes.

FR Je pense que Mahmud devrait acheter de nouveaux vêtements.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø (...) dʰvʁɛ afʰte dø nuvo vetʰmã ||]



1473

EN It's late, and you're very tired. You should go to bed.

FR Il est tard et tu es très fatigué (♀fatiguée). Tu devrais aller au lit.

IPA [i l̥e ta ʁ̥e ty ɛ tʁɛ fatigue (♀fatige) || ty dʰvʁɛ ale o li ||]

1474

EN You should eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

FR Tu devrais manger beaucoup de fruits et de légumes.

IPA [ty dʰvʁɛ mɑ̃ʒe boku dø fʁʁi e dø legym ||]

1475

EN If you have time, you should visit the Science Museum. It's very interesting.

FR Si tu avais le temps, tu devrais visiter le Musée des sciences. C'est très intéressant.

IPA [si ty ave lø tɑ̃ | ty dʰvʁɛ vizite lø myze de sjɑ̃s || se tʁɛ z̥ɛtɛʁɛsɑ̃ ||]

1476

EN When you're driving, you should wear a seat belt.

FR Lorsque tu conduis, tu devrais porter une ceinture de sécurité.

IPA [lɔʁskʰ ty kɔ̃dʁi | ty dʰvʁɛ pɔʁte ʁ̥yn sɛ̃tyʁ dø sekyʁite ||]



1477

EN It's a very good book. You should read it.

FR C'est un très bon livre. Tu devrais le lire.

IPA [sɛ t_œ tʁɛ bɔ̃ livʁ || ty dʁvʁɛ lø liʁ ||]

1478

EN She shouldn't watch TV so much.

FR Elle ne devrait pas regarder la télé autant.

IPA [ɛl nø dʁvʁɛ pa ʁˈgaʁde la tele otɑ̃ ||]

1479

EN He shouldn't eat too much.

FR Il ne devrait pas manger autant.

IPA [il nø dʁvʁɛ pa mɑ̃ʒe otɑ̃ ||]

1480

EN You shouldn't work so hard.

FR Tu ne devrais pas travailler autant.

IPA [ty nø dʁvʁɛ pa tʁavaje otɑ̃ ||]

1481

EN I shouldn't drive so fast.

FR Je ne devrais pas conduire si vite.

IPA [ʒø nø dʁvʁɛ pa kɔ̃dʁijɛ si vit ||]



1482

EN You're trying on a jacket: "Do you think I should buy this jacket?"

FR Tu essaies un veston : « Penses-tu que je devrais acheter ce veston? »

IPA [ty ɛsɛ z_œ vɛstɔ̃ | pãs ty kə ʒə d^vʁɛ aʃ^te sə vɛstɔ̃
||]

1483

EN You can't drive: "Do you think I should learn how to drive?"

FR Tu ne sais pas conduire : « Penses-tu que je devrais apprendre à conduire? »

IPA [ty nø sɛ pa kɔ̃dʁiʁ | pãs ty kə ʒə d^vʁɛ apʁãdʁ a
kɔ̃dʁiʁ ||]

1484

EN You don't like your job: "Do you think I should get another job?"

FR Tu n'aimes pas ton travail : « Penses-tu que je devrais me trouver un nouvel emploi? »

IPA [ty n_ɛm pa tɔ̃ tʁavaj | pãs ty kə ʒə d^vʁɛ mɔ̃ tʁuve
ʁ_œ nuvɛ l_ãplwa ||]



1485

EN You're going to have a party: "Do you think I should invite Oskar?"

FR Tu organises une fête : « Penses-tu que je devrais inviter Oskar? »

IPA [ty ɔkɡani z_yn fɛt | pãs ty kə ʒə dʰvɛ ẽvite (...) ||]

1486

EN We have to get up early tomorrow. I think we should go home now.

FR Nous devons nous lever tôt demain. Je pense que nous devrions rentrer maintenant. > On doit se lever tôt demain. Je pense qu'on devrait rentrer maintenant.

IPA [nu dʰvẽ nu lʰve to dʰmẽ || ʒə pãs kə nu dʰvɛijõ
kãtɕe mêtʰnã || > õ dwa sɔ lʰve to dʰmẽ || ʒə pãs
k_õ dʰvɛ kãtɕe mêtʰnã ||]

1487

EN That coat is too big for you. I don't think you should buy it.

FR Ce manteau est trop grand pour toi. Je pense que tu ne devrais pas l'acheter.

IPA [sɔ mãto e tɕo ɡɕã puɕ twa || ʒə pãs kə ty nɔ dʰvɛ
pa l_ãʃte ||]



1488

EN You don't need your car. You should sell it.

FR Tu n'as pas besoin de ta voiture. Tu devrais la vendre.

IPA [ty n_a pa bøzwẽ dø ta vwatyʁ || ty d°vʁɛ la vɑ̃dʁ ||]

1489

EN Valentina needs a change. I think she should take a trip.

FR Valentina a besoin de changement. Je pense qu'elle devrait partir en voyage.

IPA [(...) a bøzwẽ dø ʃɑ̃ʒ°mɑ̃ || ʒø pɑ̃s k_ɛl d°vʁɛ paʁti
ʁ_ɑ̃ vwajaʒ ||]

1490

EN Nur and Zaina are too young. I don't think they should get married.

FR Nur et Zaina sont trop jeunes. Je ne crois pas qu'ils devraient se marier.

IPA [(...) e (...) sɑ̃ tʁo ʒœn || ʒø nø kʁwa pa k_il d°vʁɛ sø
maʁje ||]

1491

EN You're still sick. I don't think you should go to work.

FR Tu es encore malade. Je pense que tu ne devrais pas aller au travail.

IPA [ty ɛ ãkøʁ malad || ʒø pɑ̃s kø ty nø d°vʁɛ pa z_ale o
tʁavaj ||]



1492

EN Simon isn't feeling well today. I think he should go see the doctor.

FR Simon ne se sent pas bien aujourd'hui. Je pense qu'il devrait aller voir un médecin.

IPA [(...) nø sø sã pa bjẽ n_ozukdqi || ʒø pãs k_il d°vʁɛ
ale vwa ʁ_œ mɛdsẽ ||]

1493

EN The hotel is too expensive for us. I don't think we should stay there.

FR L'hôtel est trop cher pour nous. Je pense que nous ne devrions pas séjourner ici.

IPA [l_otel e tʁo ʃɛʁ puʁ nu || ʒø pãs kø nu nø d°vʁijõ pa
sezur̥ne isi ||]

1494

EN I think everybody should learn another language.

FR Je pense que tout le monde devrait apprendre une autre langue.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø tu lø mɔ̃d d°vʁɛ apʁãdʁ yn otr̥ lãg ||]

1495

EN I think everybody should travel to another country.

FR Je pense que tout le monde devrait visiter un autre pays.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø tu lø mɔ̃d d°vʁɛ vizite ʁ_œ n_otʁ pei ||]



1496

EN I don't think people should smoke.

FR Je pense que les gens ne devraient pas fumer.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø le ʒã nø dʰvʁε pa fyɛ ||]

1497

EN I think I should save more money.

FR Je pense que je devrais économiser plus d'argent.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø ʒø dʰvʁε ekonimize plys d_ɑʁʒã ||]

1498

EN I'll be late for work tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist.

FR Je serai en retard au travail demain. Je dois aller chez le dentiste.

IPA [ʒø sʰʁε ã ʁʰtak o tʁavaj dʰmɛ || ʒø dwa ale ʃe lø dātist ||]

1499

EN Yolanda starts work at seven [o'clock] (7:00), so she has to get up at six [o'clock] (6:00).

FR Yolanda commence à travailler à sept heures (7 h), alors elle doit se lever à six heures (6 h).

IPA [(...) komãs a tʁavaje a sɛ t_œʁ (7 h) | alo ʁ_ɛl dwa sø lʰve a si z_œʁ (6 h) ||]



1500

EN You have to pass a test before you can get a driver's license.

FR Tu dois passer un examen avant de pouvoir obtenir ton permis de conduire.

IPA [ty dwa pase ɛ̃ œ̃ n̥ egzamɛ̃ avɑ̃ dø puvwaʁ ɔptʰnik tɔ̃
pɛʁmi dø kɔ̃dʁiʁ ||]



GMS #1501 - 1600

1501

EN You must pass a test before you can get a driver's license.

FR Tu dois passer un examen avant de pouvoir obtenir ton permis de conduire.

IPA [ty dwa pase ɛ̃ ðə n̥ɛgzamɛ avɑ̃ dø puvwak ɔptʁniʁ tɔ̃ pʁɛmi dø kɔ̃dʁɛ ||]

1502

EN I was late for work yesterday. I had to go to the dentist.

FR J'étais en retard au travail hier. Je devais aller chez le dentiste.

IPA [ʒɛtɛ ɑ̃ ʁʁtak o tʁavaj jɛʁ || ʒø dʁvɛ ale ʃe lø dɑ̃tist ||]

1503

EN We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.

FR Nous avons dû rentrer à pied hier soir. Il n'y avait pas d'autobus.

IPA [nu zɑvɔ̃ dy ʁɑ̃tʁɛ a pjɛ jɛʁ swaʁ || il n̥i avɛ pa d_ɔtobys ||]



1504

EN What time do you have to go to the dentist tomorrow?

FR À quelle heure dois-tu aller chez le dentiste demain?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ dwa ty ale ʃe lɔ dɑ̃tist dʁmɛ ||]

1505

EN Does Amanda have to work on Saturdays?

FR Amanda doit-elle travailler les samedis?

IPA [(...) dwa t_ɛl tʁavaje le samʁdi ||]

1506

EN Why did they have to leave the party early?

FR Pourquoi ont-ils (♀elles) dû partir tôt de la fête?

IPA [pʁɔkwa ɔ̃ t_il (♀ɛl) dy paktiʁ to dɔ la fɛt ||]

1507

EN I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.

FR Je ne travaille pas demain, alors je ne dois pas me lever tôt.

IPA [ʒø nɔ tʁavaj pa dʁmɛ | alɔʁ ʒø nɔ dwa pa mɔ lʁve to ||]



1508

EN Alan doesn't have to work very hard. Actually, he's got an easy job.

FR Alan n'a pas besoin de travailler très fort. En fait, il a un travail facile.

IPA [(...) n_a pa bəzwɛ dɔ tʁavajɛ tʁɛ fɔʁ || ɑ̃ fɛ | i l_a œ tʁavaj fasil ||]

1509

EN We didn't have to wait very long for the bus; it came in a few minutes.

FR Nous n'avons pas eu besoin d'attendre l'autobus très longtemps, il est arrivé en quelques minutes.

IPA [nu n_avɔ̃ pa z_y bəzwɛ d_atɑ̃dʁ l_ɔtobys tʁɛ lɔ̃tɑ̃ | i l_e t_akɪv ɑ̃ kɛlk minyt ||]

1510

EN In many countries, men must do military service.

FR Dans plusieurs pays, les hommes doivent participer au service militaire.

IPA [dɑ̃ plyzjœʁ pei | le ɔm dwav pɑʁtisiɛp ɔ sɛʁvis militɛʁ ||]

1511

EN My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.

FR Mes yeux ne sont pas très bons. Je dois porter des lunettes.

IPA [mɛ z_jø nɔ sɑ̃ pa tʁɛ bɔ̃ || ʒɔ dwa pɔʁtɛ dɛ lynɛt ||]



1512

EN At the end of the course all the students had to take a test.

FR À la fin du cours, tous les étudiants devaient faire un examen.

IPA [a la fẽ dy kuʁ | tu le z_etydjã d°ve fεʁ œ n_εgzamẽ
||]

1513

EN Layla is studying literature. She has to read a lot of books.

FR Layla étudie la littérature. Elle doit lire beaucoup de livres.

IPA [(...) etydi la liteʁatyʁ || εl dwa liʁ boku dø livʁ ||]

1514

EN Hassan doesn't understand much English. You have to speak very slowly to him.

FR Hassan ne comprend pas beaucoup d'anglais. Tu dois lui parler très lentement.

IPA [(...) nø kɔ̃ʁʁã pa boku d_ãgle || ty dwa lɥi paʁle tʁε
lãt°mã ||]



1515

EN Barbara isn't at home much. She has to travel a lot for her job.

FR Barbara n'est pas souvent à la maison. Elle doit voyager pour son travail.

IPA [(...) n_ε pa suvã a la mezõ || εl dwa vwajaze puκ sõ tʁavaj ||]

1516

EN In tennis you have to hit the ball over the net.

FR Au tennis, tu dois frapper la balle au-dessus du filet.

IPA [o tenis | ty dwa fʁape la bal odʁsy dy file ||]

1517

EN We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.

FR Nous avons dû rentrer à pied hier soir. Il n'y avait pas d'autobus.

IPA [nu z_avõ dy vɑ̃tʁe a pje jεκ swaκ || il n_i ave pa d_ɔtobys ||]

1518

EN It's late. I have to go now. I'll see you tomorrow.

FR Il est tard. Je dois y aller maintenant. On se voit demain.

IPA [i l_e taʁ || ʒø dwa z_i ale mɛ̃tˈnã || õ sø vwa dˈmɛ̃ ||]



1519

EN I went to the store after work yesterday. I had to buy some food.

FR Je suis allé à la boutique après le travail hier. Je devais acheter de la nourriture.

IPA [ʒø sɥi ale a la butik apʁe lø tʁavaj jɛʁ || ʒø dʁvɛ aʃtɛ dø la nuʁityʁ ||]

1520

EN This train doesn't go all the way downtown. You have to change at the next station.

FR Ce train ne se rend pas jusqu'au centre-ville. Tu dois changer à la prochaine station.

IPA [sø tʁɛ̃ nø sø kɑ̃ pa ʒysko sɑ̃tʁvil || ty dwa ʃɑ̃ʒe a la pʁɔʃɛn stasjɔ̃ ||]

1521

EN We took a test yesterday. We had to answer six (6) questions out of ten (10).

FR Nous avons fait un examen hier. Nous devons répondre à six questions sur dix.

IPA [nu zɑvɔ̃ fɛ tɥɛ̃ nɛgzamɛ̃ jɛʁ || nu dʁvjɔ̃ kɛpɔ̃dk a sis kɛstjɔ̃ syʁ dis ||]

1522

EN I'm going to bed. I have to get up early tomorrow.

FR Je vais au lit. Je dois me lever tôt demain.

IPA [ʒø vɛ o li || ʒø dwa mø lʁvɛ to dʁmɛ̃ ||]



1523

EN Ravi and his cousin Tara can't go out with us tonight.
They have to take care of Tara's little brother.

FR Ravi et sa cousine Tara ne peuvent pas venir avec nous ce soir. Ils doivent s'occuper du petit frère de Tara.

IPA [(...) e sa kuzin (...) nø pœv pa v^əniʁ avɛk nu sø swaʁ
|| il dwav s_ɔkype dy p^əti fʁɛʁ dø (...) ||]

1524

EN I have to get up early tomorrow. — What time do you have to get up?

FR Je dois me lever tôt demain. À quelle heure dois-tu te lever?

IPA [ʒø dwa mø l^əve to d^əmɛ̃ || a kɛ l_œʁ dwa ty tø l^əve
||]

1525

EN Chris had to wait a long time. — How long did he have to wait?

FR Chris a dû attendre longtemps. Combien de temps a-t-il dû attendre?

IPA [(...) a dy atɑ̃ʁ lɔ̃tɑ̃ || kɔ̃bjɛ̃ dø tɑ̃ a t_{il} dy atɑ̃ʁ ||]



1526

EN Claire has to go somewhere. — Where does she have to go?

FR Claire doit aller quelque part. Où doit-elle aller?

IPA [(...) dwa ale kɛlk paʁ || u dwa t_ɛl ale ||]

1527

EN We had to pay a lot of money. — How much money did you have to pay?

FR Nous avons dû payer cher. Combien avez-vous dû payer?

IPA [nu z_avɔ̃ dy peje ʃɛʁ || kɔ̃bjɛ̃ ave vu dy peje ||]

1528

EN I have to do some work. — What exactly do you have to do?

FR J'ai du travail à faire. Que dois-tu faire exactement?

IPA [ʒ_ɛ dy tʁavaj a fɛʁ || kə dwa ty fɛʁ egzakt˚mɑ̃ ||]

1529

EN They had to leave early. — Why did they have to leave early?

FR Ils (♀elles) ont dû partir tôt. Pourquoi ont-ils (♀elles) dû partir tôt?

IPA [il (♀ɛl) ɔ̃ dy paʁtiʁ to || puʁkwa ɔ̃ t_il (♀ɛl) dy paʁtiʁ to ||]



1530

EN Minoru has to go to Moscow. — When does he have to go?

FR Minoru doit aller à Moscou. Quand doit-il y aller?

IPA [(...) dwa ale a moscou || kã dwa t_jil i ale ||]

1531

EN Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.

FR Pourquoi sors-tu? Tu n'as pas besoin de sortir.

IPA [puʁkwa sɔʁ ty || ty n_a pa bɔʁwẽ dɔ sɔʁtiʁ ||]

1532

EN Why is Megumi waiting? She doesn't have to wait.

FR Pourquoi est-ce que Megumi attend? Elle n'a pas besoin d'attendre.

IPA [puʁkwa ɛs° kø (...) atã || ɛl n_a pa bɔʁwẽ d_atãdɛ ||]

1533

EN Why did you get up early? You didn't have to get up so early.

FR Pourquoi t'es-tu levé (♀levée) tôt? Tu n'avais pas besoin de te lever si tôt.

IPA [puʁkwa t_ɛ ty l^ve (♀l^ve) to || ty n_ave pa bɔʁwẽ dɔ tɔ l^ve si to ||]



1534

EN Why is David working so hard? He doesn't have to work so hard.

FR Pourquoi David travaille-t-il autant? Il n'a pas besoin de travailler autant.

IPA [puʁkwa (...) tʁavaj t_ɥil otɑ̃ || il n_ə pa bøzwɛ̃ dø tʁavaje otɑ̃ ||]

1535

EN Why do you want to leave now? We don't have to leave now.

FR Pourquoi veux-tu partir maintenant? Nous n'avons pas besoin de partir maintenant.

IPA [puʁkwa vø ty paktiʁ mɛ̃t^onɑ̃ || nu n_əavɔ̃ pa bøzwɛ̃ dø paktiʁ mɛ̃t^onɑ̃ ||]

1536

EN Why did they tell me something I already know? They didn't have to tell me that.

FR Pourquoi m'ont-ils (♀elles) dit quelque chose que je sais déjà? Ils (♀elles) n'avaient pas besoin de me dire ça.

IPA [puʁkwa m_{ɔ̃} t_ɥil (♀ɛl) di kɛlk ʃoz kø ʒø sɛ dɛʒa || il (♀ɛl) n_əave pa bøzwɛ̃ dø mø diʁ sa ||]



1537

EN I have to drive fifty (50) miles to work every day. >
I have to drive eighty (80) kilometers to work every day.

FR Je dois conduire cinquante milles chaque jour pour me rendre au travail. > Je dois conduire quatre-vingts kilomètres chaque jour pour me rendre au travail.

IPA [ʒø dwa kɔ̃dɥik sɛ̃kɑ̃t mil ʃak ʒuk puʁ mø vɑ̃dk o tʁavaj || > ʒø dwa kɔ̃dɥik katʁɑ̃vɛ kilɔmɛtʁ ʃak ʒuk puʁ mø vɑ̃dk o tʁavaj ||]

1538

EN I have to take the subway to class every day.

FR Je dois prendre le métro chaque jour pour aller en classe.

IPA [ʒø dwa pʁɑ̃dk lø metʁo ʃak ʒuk pu ʁ_ale ʁ_ɑ̃ klas ||]

1539

EN I had to have dinner with my family yesterday.

FR J'ai dû dîner avec ma famille hier.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ dy dine avɛk ma famij jɛʁ ||]



1540

EN I had to visit my grandfather in the hospital last week.

FR J'ai dû visiter mon grand-père à l'hôpital la semaine dernière.

IPA [ʒ_ε dy vizite mɔ̃ ɡʁɑ̃pɛʁ a l_ɔpital la s^men dɛkɛnjɛʁ
||]

1541

EN I had to take a lot of classes when I was younger.

FR J'ai dû suivre de nombreux cours quand j'étais jeune.

IPA [ʒ_ε dy sɥivʁ dɔ̃ nɔ̃bʁø kuʁ kɑ̃ ʒ_ete ʒœn ||]

1542

EN Would you like some coffee?

FR Voudrais-tu du café?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty dy kafɛ ||]

1543

EN Would you like a piece of candy?

FR Voudrais-tu une friandise? > Voudrais-tu un bonbon?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty yn fʁijɑ̃diz || > vudʁɛ ty œ bɔ̃bɔ̃ ||]



1544

EN Which would you like, tea or coffee?

FR Que préférerais-tu, du thé ou du café?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁɛˈty | dy te u dy kafɛ ||]

1545

EN Would you like to go for a walk?

FR Voudrais-tu aller te promener?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty ale tɔ pʁɔmne ||]

1546

EN Would you like to have dinner with us on Sunday?

FR Voudrais-tu dîner avec nous dimanche?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty dine avɛk nu dimɑ̃ʃ ||]

1547

EN I'd love to have dinner on Sunday.

FR J'adorerais aller dîner dimanche.

IPA [ʒadɔʁɛˈty ale dine dimɑ̃ʃ ||]

1548

EN What would you like to do tonight?

FR Qu'aimerais-tu faire ce soir?

IPA [kɑmɛˈty fɛʁ sɔ swaʁ ||]



1549

EN I'm thirsty. I'd like a drink.

FR J'ai soif. J'aimerais boire quelque chose.

IPA [ʒɛ swaf || ʒɛm^əʁɛ bwɑʁ kɛlk ʃoz ||]

1550

EN I'd like some information about hotels, please.

FR J'aimerais avoir de l'information à propos des hôtels, s'il vous plaît.

IPA [ʒɛm^əʁɛ avwɑʁ dø l_ɛ̃fɔʁmasjɔ̃ a pʁopo de otɛl | s_il
vu plɛ ||]

1551

EN I'm feeling tired. I'd like to stay home tonight.

FR Je me sens fatigué (♀fatiguée). J'aimerais rester à la maison ce soir.

IPA [ʒø mø sɑ̃s fatigue (♀fatige) || ʒɛm^əʁɛ ʁɛstɛ a la mɛʒɔ̃
sø swɑʁ ||]

1552

EN Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

FR Aimerais-tu aller au cinéma ce soir?

IPA [ɛm^əʁɛ ty ale o sinema sø swɑʁ ||]



1553

EN Do you like to go to the movies? — Yes, I go to the movies a lot.

FR Aimes-tu aller au cinéma? — Oui, je vais souvent au cinéma.

IPA [ɛm ty ale o sinema || — wi | ʒø vɛ suvɑ̃ o sinema ||]

1554

EN I'd like an orange juice, please. > Can I have an orange juice?

FR J'aimerais un jus d'orange, s'il vous plaît. Puis-je avoir un jus d'orange?

IPA [ʒ_ɛmʔʁɛ œ ʒy d_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ | s_il vu plɛ || pʁi ʒø avwa ʁ_œ ʒy d_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ ||]

1555

EN I like orange juice.

FR J'aime le jus d'orange.

IPA [ʒ_ɛm lø ʒy d_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ ||]

1556

EN What would you like to do next weekend?

FR Qu'aimerais-tu faire le week-end prochain?

IPA [k_ɛmʔʁɛ ty fɛʁ lø wikend pʁɔʃɛ̃ ||]



1557

EN What do you like to do on weekends?

FR Qu'aimes-tu faire les week-ends?

IPA [k_ɛm ty fɛʁ le wikɛnd ||]

1558

EN You want to go to the movies tonight. Perhaps Emily will go with you.

FR Tu veux aller au cinéma ce soir. Peut-être qu'Emily y ira avec toi.

IPA [ty vø ale o sinema sø swaʁ || pøtɛtʁ k (...) i iʁa avek twa ||]

1559

EN Would you like to go to the movies with me tonight?

FR Aimerais-tu aller au cinéma avec moi ce soir?

IPA [ɛmˈʁɛ ty ale o sinema avek mwa sø swaʁ ||]

1560

EN You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Wenjie will play, too.

FR Tu veux jouer au tennis demain. Peut-être que Wenjie jouera aussi.

IPA [ty vø ʒwe o tenis dˈmɛ̃ || pøtɛtʁ kø (...) ʒuka osi ||]



1561

EN Would you like to play tennis with me tomorrow?

FR Aimerais-tu jouer au tennis demain avec moi?

IPA [ɛmˠkɛ ty ʒwe o tenis dˠmɛ̃ n_avek mwa ||]

1562

EN You have an extra ticket for a concert next week.
Perhaps Helen will come.

FR Tu as un billet supplémentaire pour le concert de la semaine prochaine. Peut-être qu'Helen y ira.

IPA [ty a z_œ bije syplemãtɛk puʁ lə kɔ̃sɛk dø la sˠmen
pʁɔʃɛn || pøtɛtɛk k (...) i iʁa ||]

1563

EN Would you like to go to a concert with me next week?

FR Aimerais-tu aller à un concert avec moi la semaine prochaine?

IPA [ɛmˠkɛ ty ale a œ̃ kɔ̃sɛk avek mwa la sˠmen pʁɔʃɛn
||]

1564

EN It's raining, and Yaqin's going out. She doesn't have an umbrella, but you have one.

FR Il pleut et Yaqin sort. Elle n'a pas de parapluie, mais tu en as un.

IPA [il plø e (...) sɔʁ || ɛl n_a pa dø paʁaplɥi | mɛ ty ã n_a
z_œ̃ ||]



1565

EN Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

FR Voudrais-tu emprunter mon parapluie?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty ɑ̃ʁkœ̃tɛ mɔ̃ paʁaplɥi ||]

1566

EN What would you like to drink?

FR Qu'aimerais-tu boire?

IPA [k_ɛmʁɛ ty bwɑʁ ||]

1567

EN Would you like to go out for a walk?

FR Voudrais-tu aller te promener?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty alɛ tø pʁɔmne ||]

1568

EN I like onions, but I don't eat them very often.

FR J'aime les oignons, mais je n'en mange pas très souvent.

IPA [ʒ_ɛm le z_ɔ̃jɔ̃ | mɛ ʒø n_ɛ̃ mɑ̃ʒ pa tʁɛ suvɑ̃ ||]

1569

EN What time would you like to have dinner tonight?

FR À quelle heure voudrais-tu dîner ce soir?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ vudʁɛ ty dine sɔ swɑʁ ||]



1570

EN Would you like something to eat?

FR Voudrais-tu quelque chose à manger?

IPA [vudʁɛ ty kɛlk ʃoz a mɑ̃ʒe ||]

1571

EN Do you like your new job?

FR Aimes-tu ton nouvel emploi?

IPA [ɛm ty tɔ̃ nuvɛ l_ɑ̃plwa ||]

1572

EN I'm tired. I'd like to go to bed now.

FR Je suis fatigué (♀ fatiguée). J'aimerais aller au lit maintenant. > Je suis fatigué (♀ fatiguée). J'aimerais aller me coucher maintenant.

IPA [ʒø sɥi fatigue (♀ fatigue) || ʒ_ɛmʁɛ ale o li mɛtʁnɑ̃ ||
> ʒø sɥi fatigue (♀ fatigue) || ʒ_ɛmʁɛ ale mø kuʃe
mɛtʁnɑ̃ ||]

1573

EN I'd like some dumplings, please.

FR Je voudrais quelques boulettes, s'il vous plaît.

IPA [ʒø vudʁɛ kɛlk bulet | s_il vu ple ||]



1574

EN What kind of music do you like?

FR Quel genre de musique aimes-tu?

IPA [kɛl ʒɑ̃ʁ dø myzik ɛm ty ||]

1575

EN Heuiyeon likes to sit on the floor. She doesn't want to sit on a chair.

FR Heuiyeon aime s'asseoir par terre. Elle n'aime pas s'asseoir sur une chaise.

IPA [(...) ɛm s_ʌswaʁ paʁ tɛʁ || ɛl n_ɛm pa s_ʌswaʁ sy
ʁ_yn ʃɛz ||]

1576

EN I'd rather sit on the floor. > I would prefer to sit on the floor.

FR Je préférerais m'asseoir par terre.

IPA [ʒø pʁɛfɛʁ_ʁɛ m_ʌswaʁ paʁ tɛʁ ||]

1577

EN I don't really want to go out. I'd rather stay at home.

FR Je n'ai pas vraiment envie de sortir. Je préférerais rester à la maison.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa vʁɛmɑ̃ t_ɑ̃vi dø sɔʁtiʁ || ʒø pʁɛfɛʁ_ʁɛ
ʁɛstɛ a la meʒɔ̃ ||]



1578

EN Should we go now? — No, not yet. I'd rather wait until later.

FR Devrions-nous partir maintenant? — Non, pas tout de suite. Je préférerais attendre encore un peu.

IPA [dʰvɛijɔ̃ nu paktik mɛtʰnɑ̃ || nɔ̃ | pa tu dø sɥit || ʒø pʁɛfɛʁʷɛ atɑ̃dʁ ɑ̃kɔʁ ɑ̃ pø ||]

1579

EN I'd like to go now, but Gary would rather wait until later.

FR J'aimerais y aller maintenant, mais Gary préférerait attendre encore un peu.

IPA [ʒɛmʷɛ i ale mɛtʰnɑ̃ | mɛ (...) pʁɛfɛʁʷɛ atɑ̃dʁ ɑ̃kɔʁ ɑ̃ pø ||]

1580

EN I don't like to be late. I'd rather be early.

FR Je n'aime pas être en retard. Je préfère être à l'heure.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛm pa z_ɛtʁ ɑ̃ ʁʰtak || ʒø pʁɛfɛʁ ɛtʁ a l_œʁ ||]

1581

EN I'm feeling tired. I'd rather not go out tonight.

FR Je me sens fatigué (♀fatiguée). Je préférerais ne pas sortir ce soir.

IPA [ʒø mø sɑ̃s fatige (♀fatige) || ʒø pʁɛfɛʁʷɛ nø pa sɔʁtik sɔ swaʁ ||]



1582

EN Jisang is feeling tired. He'd rather not go out tonight.

FR Jisang se sent fatigué. Il préférerait ne pas sortir ce soir.

IPA [(...) sɔ sɑ̃ fatigue || il pʁɛfɛʁɔ̃ʁe nɔ pa sɔʁtiʁ sɔ swaʁ
||]

1583

EN We're not hungry. We'd rather not eat yet.

FR Nous n'avons pas faim. Nous préférerions ne pas manger tout de suite.

IPA [nu n_ɑvɔ̃ pa fɛ̃ || nu pʁɛfɛʁɔ̃ʁjɔ̃ nɔ pa mɑ̃ʒe tu dø
sqit ||]

1584

EN Would you like to go out tonight? — I'd rather not.

FR Aimerais-tu sortir ce soir? — Je ne préférerais pas.
> J'aimerais mieux pas.

IPA [ɛmʔɛ ty sɔʁtiʁ sɔ swaʁ || — ʒø nɔ pʁɛfɛʁɔ̃ʁe pa ||
> ʒ_ɛmʔɛ mjø pa ||]

1585

EN Would you rather have milk or juice? — Juice,
please.

FR Préférerais-tu du lait ou du jus? — Du jus, s'il te
plaît.

IPA [pʁɛfɛʁɔ̃ʁe ty dy le u dy ʒy || — dy ʒy | s_ɪl tø plɛ ||]



1586

EN Which would you rather do: go to the movies or watch a DVD at home?

FR Que préférerais-tu faire : aller au cinéma ou regarder un DVD à la maison?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁˈkɛ ty fɛʁ | ale o sinema u ʁˈɡɑʁde ʁ_œ̃ dividi a la mezɔ̃ ||]

1587

EN I'd rather stand than sit.

FR Je préférerais rester debout plutôt que de m'asseoir.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈkɛ ʁɛste dˈbu plyto kø dø m_aswaʁ ||]

1588

EN Jessica would rather not go out.

FR Jessica préférerait ne pas sortir.

IPA [(...) pʁefɛʁˈkɛ nø pa sɔʁtik ||]

1589

EN I'd prefer to sit than stand.

FR Je préférerais m'asseoir plutôt que de rester debout.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈkɛ m_aswaʁ plyto kø dø ʁɛste dˈbu ||]



1590

EN I'd prefer to sit rather than stand.

FR Je préférerais m'asseoir plutôt que de rester debout.

IPA [ʒø pʁɛfɛʁˈkɛ mˌaswaʁ plytø kø dø ʁɛstɛ dˈbu ||]

1591

EN Zhirong would prefer not to go out.

FR Zhirong préférerait ne pas sortir.

IPA [(...) pʁɛfɛʁˈkɛ nø pa sɔʁtiʁ ||]

1592

EN I'd rather go out than stay home.

FR Je préférerais sortir plutôt que de rester à la maison.

IPA [ʒø pʁɛfɛʁˈkɛ sɔʁtiʁ plytø kø dø ʁɛstɛ a la mɛzɔ̃ ||]

1593

EN I'd rather have a dog than a cat.

FR Je préférerais avoir un chien plutôt qu'un chat.

IPA [ʒø pʁɛfɛʁˈkɛ avwa ɛ̃ʁ jɛ̃ plytø kˌœ ʃa ||]



1594

EN We'd rather go to the movies than watch a DVD at home.

FR Nous préférierions aller au cinéma plutôt que de regarder un DVD à la maison.

IPA [nu pʁefɛʁ^əʁjɔ̃ ale o sinema plyto kə dø ʁ^əɡɑʁde ʁ_ɥɑ̃ dividi a la mezɔ̃ ||]

1595

EN I'd rather be at home right now than here.

FR Je préférerais être à la maison en ce moment plutôt qu'être ici.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁ^əʁɛ ɛtʁ a la mezɔ̃ ɑ̃ sɔ momɑ̃ plyto k_ɥɛtʁ isi ||]

1596

EN Don't you want to watch TV? — No, I'd rather read my novel.

FR N'as-tu pas envie de regarder la télé? — Non, je préférerais lire un roman.

IPA [n_ə ty pa z_ɥɑ̃vi dø ʁ^əɡɑʁde la tele || — nɔ̃ | ʒø pʁefɛʁ^əʁɛ liʁ ɑ̃ ʁomɑ̃ ||]



1597

EN Would you like some tea? — Well, I'd rather have coffee if you have some.

FR Voudrais-tu du thé? — En fait, je préférerais du café si tu en as.

IPA [vudʁe ty dy te || — ɑ̃ fe | ʒø pʁefɛʁɛʁ dy kafe si ty ɑ̃ n_a ||]

1598

EN Should we go out now? — I'd rather wait until it stops raining.

FR Devrions-nous sortir maintenant? > Devrait-on sortir maintenant? — Je préférerais attendre qu'il cesse de pleuvoir.

IPA [dʁvʁijɔ̃ nu sɔʁtik mɛ̃tʁnɑ̃ || > dʁvʁe t_ɔ̃ sɔʁtik mɛ̃tʁnɑ̃ || — ʒø pʁefɛʁɛʁ atɑ̃dʁ k_il ses dø pløvnwɑʁ ||]

1599

EN Should we have dinner now, or wait until later?

FR Devrait-on dîner maintenant, ou attendre encore un peu?

IPA [dʁvʁe t_ɔ̃ dine mɛ̃tʁnɑ̃ | u atɑ̃dʁ ɑ̃kɔʁ ɑ̃ pø ||]

1600

EN Would you like a glass of juice, or some water?

FR Voudrais-tu un verre de jus ou de l'eau?

IPA [vudʁe ty ɑ̃ vɛʁ dø ʒy u dø l_ɔ ||]



GMS #1601 - 1700

1601

EN Do you want to go to the movies, or just watch TV?

FR Veux-tu aller au cinéma ou simplement regarder la télé?

IPA [vø ty ale o sinema u sɛplʁmã ʁʁgɑ̃de la tele ||]

1602

EN Should we call your brother tonight, or would you rather wait until tomorrow morning?

FR Devrait-on appeler ton frère ce soir ou préférerais-tu attendre à demain matin?

IPA [dʁvʁe tũ apʁle tũ fʁɛʁ sɔ swaʁ u pʁefɛʁʁe ty atɑ̃dʁ a dʁmɛ matɛ ||]

1603

EN I'd rather stay home tonight. I'd prefer not to go out.

FR Je préférerais rester à la maison ce soir. Je préférerais ne pas sortir.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁʁe ʁɛstɛ a la mɛzɔ sɔ swaʁ || ʒø pʁefɛʁʁe nɔ pa sɔʁtiʁ ||]



1604

EN Should we walk home, or would you rather take a taxi?

FR Devrions-nous rentrer à pied ou préférerais-tu prendre un taxi?

IPA [dʰvɛijð nu ʁɑ̃tʁe a pje u pʁefɛʁɛ ty pʁɑ̃dɛ œ taksi
||]

1605

EN Do you want me to come with you, or would you prefer to go alone?

FR Veux-tu que je t'accompagne ou préférerais-tu y aller seul (♀seule)?

IPA [vø ty kə ʒø t_akɔ̃paɳ u pʁefɛʁɛ ty i ale sœl (♀sœl)
||]

1606

EN Yiting doesn't want to go to college. She'd rather get a job.

FR Yiting ne veut pas aller à l'université. Elle préférerait se trouver un emploi.

IPA [(...) nø vø pa z_ale a l_ynivɛʁsite || el pʁefɛʁɛ sø
tʁuve ʁ_œ n_ɑ̃plwa ||]



1607

EN Can I help you with your suitcase? — No, thank you.
I'd rather do it myself.

FR Puis-je t'aider avec ta valise? — Non, merci. Je
préfèrerais le faire moi-même.

IPA [pʁi ʒø t_ede avek ta valiz || — nɔ̃ | mɛksi || ʒø
pʁɛfɛʁˈʁɛ lø fɛʁ mwamem ||]

1608

EN I'd rather not call him. I'd prefer to write him an
email.

FR Je préférerais ne pas l'appeler. Je préférerais lui
envoyer un courriel.

IPA [ʒø pʁɛfɛʁˈʁɛ nø pa l_apˈle || ʒø pʁɛfɛʁˈʁɛ l_ʁi
ɑ̃vwaje ʁ_œ kuʁjel ||]

1609

EN Which would you prefer to be: a bus driver or an
airplane pilot?

FR Que préférerais-tu être : un chauffeur d'autobus ou un
pilote d'avion?

IPA [kø pʁɛfɛʁˈʁɛ ty ɛʁ | œ ʃofœʁ d_ɔtobys u œ pilot
d_avjɔ̃ ||]



1610

EN I'd rather be an airplane pilot than a bus driver.

FR Je préférerais être un pilote d'avion plutôt qu'un chauffeur d'autobus.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁɛʁ ɛtʁ ɑ̃ pilɔt d_aviʃ plyto k_ɑ̃ ʃofœʁ d_ɔtobys ||]

1611

EN Which would you prefer to be: a journalist or a school teacher?

FR Que préférerais-tu être : un journaliste ou un enseignant?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁɛʁ ty ɛtʁ | ɑ̃ ʒʁnəlist u ɑ̃ n_ɑ̃sɛ̃ɑ̃ ||]

1612

EN I'd rather be a journalist than a school teacher.

FR Je préférerais être un journaliste plutôt qu'un enseignant.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁɛʁ ɛtʁ ɑ̃ ʒʁnəlist plyto k_ɑ̃ ɑ̃sɛ̃ɑ̃ ||]

1613

EN Where would you prefer to live: in a big city or a small town?

FR Où préférerais-tu vivre : dans une grande ville ou un petit village?

IPA [u pʁefɛʁɛʁ ty vivʁ | dɑ̃ z_yn gʁɑ̃d vil u ɑ̃ p_ti vilɑʒ ||]



1614

EN I'd rather live in a big city than a small town.

FR Je préférerais vivre dans une grande ville plutôt que dans un petit village.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ vivʁ dɑ̃ z_yn gʁɑ̃d vil plyto kə dɑ̃ z_œ pʁ̥ti vilaʒ ||]

1615

EN Which would you prefer to have: a small house or a big one?

FR Que préférerais-tu avoir : une petite ou une grande maison?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ ty avwaʁ | yn pʁ̥tit u yn gʁɑ̃d meʒɔ̃ ||]

1616

EN I'd rather have a big house than a small one.

FR Je préférerais avoir une grande maison plutôt qu'une petite maison.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ avwa ɛ_yn gʁɑ̃d meʒɔ̃ plyto k_yn pʁ̥tit meʒɔ̃ ||]

1617

EN Which would you prefer to study: electronics or philosophy?

FR Que préférerais-tu étudier : l'électronique ou la philosophie?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ ty etydje | l_elektronik u la filozofi ||]



1618

EN I'd rather study philosophy than electronics.

FR Je préférerais étudier la philosophie plutôt que l'électronique.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ etydʒe la filozofi plyto kø l̥ɛlɛktʁonik
||]

1619

EN Which would you prefer to watch: a football game or a movie?

FR Que préférerais-tu regarder : un match de football ou un film?

IPA [kø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ ty ʁˈɡaʁde | œ matʃ dø futbɔl u œ film
||]

1620

EN I'd rather watch a movie than a football game.

FR Je préférerais regarder un film plutôt qu'un match de football.

IPA [ʒø pʁefɛʁˈʁɛ ʁˈɡaʁde ʁ_œ film plyto k_œ matʃ dø
futbɔl ||]

1621

EN Come here and look at this. — What is it?

FR Viens ici et regarde ça. — Qu'est-ce que c'est?

IPA [vjẽ isi e ʁˈɡaʁd sa || — kɛsˈ kø se ||]



1622

EN I don't want to talk to you. Go away!

FR Je ne veux pas te parler. Va-t'en!

IPA [ʒø nø vø pa tø paʁle || va t'en ||]

1623

EN I'm not ready yet. Please wait for me.

FR Je ne suis pas encore prêt (♀prête). Attends-moi s'il te plaît.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa z_ãkɔʁ pʁɛ (♀pʁɛt) || atã mwa s_il tø ple ||]

1624

EN Please be quiet. I'm trying to concentrate.

FR Silence, s'il vous plaît. J'essaie de me concentrer.

IPA [silãs | s_il vu ple || ʒ_ɛsɛ dø mø kɔ̃sãtʁɛ ||]

1625

EN Have a good trip. Have a nice time. Have a good flight. Have fun!

FR Bon voyage. Passe du bon temps. Bon vol. Amuse-toi bien!

IPA [bõ vwajaʒ || pas dy bõ tã || bõ vɔl || amyz twa bjẽ ||]



1626

EN Here, have some candy.

FR Tiens, prend une friandise.

IPA [tjɛ̃ | pʁɑ̃ d_yn fʁijɑ̃diz ||]

1627

EN Be careful! Don't fall!

FR Attention! Ne tombe pas!

IPA [atɑ̃sjɔ̃ || nø tɔ̃b pa ||]

1628

EN Please don't go. Stay here with me.

FR Ne t'en va pas. Reste ici avec moi.

IPA [nø t_ɑ̃ va pa || ʁɛst isi avɛk mwa ||]

1629

EN Be here on time. Don't be late.

FR Arrive à l'heure. Ne sois pas en retard.

IPA [aʁiv a l_œʁ || nø swa pa z_ɑ̃ ʁ^tak ||]

1630

EN It's a nice day. Let's go out.

FR C'est une belle journée. Allons dehors.

IPA [sɛ t_yn bel zuʁne || alɔ̃ dœʁ ||]



1631

EN Come on! Let's dance.

FR Allez! Dansons.

IPA [ale || dãsõ ||]

1632

EN Are you ready? Let's go.

FR Es-tu prêt (♀prête)? Allons-y.

IPA [ɛ ty pʁɛ (♀pʁɛt) || alõ z_i ||]

1633

EN Let's have fish for dinner tonight.

FR Mangeons du poisson pour dîner ce soir.

IPA [mãõ dy pwasõ puʁ dine sɔ swaʁ ||]

1634

EN Should we go out tonight? — No, I'm tired. Let's stay home.

FR On sort ce soir? — Non, je suis fatigué (♀fatiguée).
Restons à la maison.

IPA [õ sɔʁ sɔ swaʁ || — nɔ̃ | ʒø sɥi fatigue (♀fatige) ||
ʁɛstõ a la meʒõ ||]



1635

EN It's cold. Let's not go out. Let's stay home.

FR Il fait froid. Ne sortons pas. Restons à la maison.

IPA [il fɛ fʁwa || nø sɔʁtɔ̃ pa || ʁɛstɔ̃ a la mɛzɔ̃ ||]

1636

EN Let's not have fish for dinner tonight. Let's have chicken.

FR Ne mangeons pas de poisson ce soir. Mangeons du poulet!

IPA [nø mɑ̃ʒɔ̃ pa dø pwasɔ̃ sɔ swaʁ || mɑ̃ʒɔ̃ dy pule ||]

1637

EN I'm tired of arguing. Let's not do it any more.

FR J'en ai assez qu'on se dispute. Ne le faisons plus.

IPA [ʒɑ̃ ɛ ase kɔ̃ sɔ dispyt || nø lɔ fʔzɔ̃ plys ||]

1638

EN Would you like to play tennis? — No, let's go for a swim.

FR Aimerais-tu jouer au tennis? — Non, allons nager.

IPA [ɛmʔʁɛ ty ʒwe o tenis || — nɔ̃ | alɔ̃ naze ||]



1639

EN Do you want to walk home? — No, let's take the bus.

FR Veux-tu rentrer à pied? — Non, prenons l'autobus.

IPA [vø ty ʁɑ̃tʁe a pje || — nɔ̃ | pʁɑ̃nɔ̃ l_ɔtobys ||]

1640

EN Shall I put some music on? — No, let's watch a movie.

FR Devrais-je mettre de la musique? — Non, écoutons un film.

IPA [dʁvʁɛ ʒø metʁ dø la myzik || — nɔ̃ | ekutɔ̃ z_œ film ||]

1641

EN Should we have dinner at home? — No, let's go to a restaurant.

FR On dîne à la maison? — Non, allons au restaurant.

IPA [ɔ̃ din a la mezɔ̃ || — nɔ̃ | alɔ̃ o ʁestɔʁɑ̃ ||]

1642

EN Would you like to go now? — No, let's wait a while.

FR Voudrais-tu y aller maintenant? — Non, attendons un peu.

IPA [vudʁɛ ty i ale mêtʁnɑ̃ || — nɔ̃ | atɑ̃dɔ̃ z_œ pø ||]



1643

EN Shall I wait for you? — No, don't wait for me.

FR Devrais-je t'attendre? — Non, ne m'attends pas.

IPA [dʁvʁɛ ʒø t_atɑ̃dʁ || — nɔ̃ | nø m_atɑ̃ pa ||]

1644

EN Should we go home now? — No, let's not go home yet.

FR Devrait-on rentrer à la maison maintenant? — Non, ne rentrons pas tout de suite.

IPA [dʁvʁɛ t_ɔ̃ ʁɑ̃tʁɛ a la meʒɔ̃ mɛ̃tʁnɑ̃ || — nɔ̃ | nø ʁɑ̃tʁɔ̃ pa tu dø sɥit ||]

1645

EN Shall we go out? — No, let's not go out.

FR On sort? — Non, ne sortons pas.

IPA [ɔ̃ sɔʁ || — nɔ̃ | nø sɔʁtɔ̃ pa ||]

1646

EN Do you want me to close the window? — No, leave the window open.

FR Veux-tu que je ferme la fenêtre? — Non, laisse la fenêtre ouverte.

IPA [vø ty kø ʒø fɛʁm la fʁnɛtʁ || — nɔ̃ | lɛs la fʁnɛtʁ uvɛʁt ||]



1647

EN Should I call you tonight? — No, call me in the morning.

FR Devrais-je t'appeler ce soir? — Non, appelle-moi demain matin.

IPA [dʰvɤ ʒø t_apʰle sø swaɾ || — nɔ̃ | apɛl mwa dʰmɛ matɛ̃ ||]

1648

EN Do you think we should wait for Howard? — No, let's not wait for him.

FR Penses-tu qu'on devrait attendre Howard? — Non, ne l'attendons pas.

IPA [pãs ty k_ɔ̃ dʰvɤ atãdɤ (...) || — nɔ̃ | nø l_atãdɔ̃ pa ||]

1649

EN Do you want me to turn on the light? — No, leave the light off.

FR Veux-tu que j'allume? — Non, laisse la lumière éteinte.

IPA [vø ty kø ʒ_alym || — nɔ̃ | les la lymjɛɾ etɛ̃t ||]

1650

EN Should we take a taxi? — No, let's take a bus.

FR On prend un taxi? — Non, prenons l'autobus.

IPA [ɔ̃ pɕã d_œ taksi || — nɔ̃ | pɕʰnɔ̃ l_otobys ||]



1651

EN There's a man on the roof.

FR Il y a un homme sur le toit.

IPA [i l_ɪ a œ̃ n_ɔm syʁ lø twa ||]

1652

EN There's a train coming at ten thirty (10:30).

FR Il y a un train qui arrive à dix heures trente (10 h 30).

IPA [i l_ɪ a œ̃ tʁɛ̃ ki aʁiv a di z_œʁ tʁɑ̃t (10 h 30) ||]

1653

EN There are seven (7) days in a week.

FR Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.

IPA [i l_ɪ a sɛt z_uʁ dɑ̃ z_yn s^mɛn ||]

1654

EN There's a big tree in the yard.

FR Il y a un gros arbre dans le jardin.

IPA [i l_ɪ a œ̃ gʁo z_ɑʁbʁ dɑ̃ lø ʒɑʁdɛ̃ ||]

1655

EN There's nothing on TV tonight.

FR Il n'y a rien à la télé ce soir.

IPA [il n_ɪ a ʁjɛ̃ a la tele sø swaʁ ||]



1656

EN Do you have any money? — Yes, there's some in my wallet.

FR As-tu de l'argent? — Oui, j'en ai dans mon portefeuille.

IPA [a ty dø l_ɑʁʒɑ̃ || — wi | ʒ_ɑ̃ ɛ dɑ̃ mɔ̃ pɔʁtˈfœʁj ||]

1657

EN Excuse me, is there a hotel near here? — Yes, there is. > No, there isn't.

FR Excusez-moi, y a-t-il un hôtel près d'ici? — Oui, il y en a un. Non, il n'y en a pas.

IPA [ɛkskyze mwa | i a t_il œ̃ n_ɔtɛl pʁɛ d_ɪsi || — wi | i l_i ɑ̃ n_a œ̃ || nɔ̃ | il n_i ɑ̃ n_a pa ||]

1658

EN We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.

FR On ne peut pas aller skier. Il n'y a pas de neige.

IPA [ɔ̃ nø pø pa z_ale skje || il n_i a pa dø nɛʒ ||]

1659

EN There are some big trees in the yard.

FR Il y a de gros arbres dans le jardin.

IPA [i l_i a dø ɡʁo z_ɑʁbʁ dɑ̃ lø ʒɑʁdɛ̃ ||]



1660

EN There are a lot of accidents on this road.

FR Il y a beaucoup d'accidents sur cette route.

IPA [i l_ɪ a boku d_aksidã syʁ sɛt ʁut ||]

1661

EN Are there any restaurants near here? — Yes, there are. > No, there aren't.

FR Y a-t-il des restaurants près d'ici? > Est-ce qu'il y a des restaurants près d'ici? — Oui, il y en a. Non, il n'y en a pas.

IPA [i a t_ɪl de ʁɛstɔʁã pʁɛ d_ɪsi || > ɛs° k_ɪl i a de ʁɛstɔʁã pʁɛ d_ɪsi || — wi | i l_ɪ ã n_a || nɔ̃ | il n_ɪ ã n_a pa ||]

1662

EN This restaurant is very quiet. There aren't many people here.

FR Ce restaurant est très silencieux. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de gens ici.

IPA [sø ʁɛstɔʁã ɛ tʁɛ silãsʝø || il n_ɪ a pa boku dø ʒã isi ||]

1663

EN How many players are there on a football team?

FR Combien de joueurs y a-t-il dans une équipe de football?

IPA [kɔ̃bjɛ dø ʒwæ ʁ_ɪ a t_ɪl dã z_ɪn ekip dø futbɔl ||]



1664

EN There are eleven (11) players on a football team.

FR Il y a onze joueurs dans une équipe de football.

IPA [i l_ɪ a ɔ̃z ʒwœʁ dɑ̃ z_yn ekip dø futbɔl ||]

1665

EN There's a book on the table.

FR Il y a un livre sur la table.

IPA [i l_ɪ a œ̃ livʁ syʁ la tabl ||]

1666

EN There's a train at ten thirty (10:30). It's an express train.

FR Il y a un train à dix heures trente (10 h 30). C'est un train express.

IPA [i l_ɪ a œ̃ tʁɛ̃ a di z_œʁ tʁɑ̃t (10 h 30) || sɛ t_œ̃ tʁɛ̃
ɛkspʁɛs ||]

1667

EN There's a lot of salt in this soup.

FR Il y a beaucoup de sel dans cette soupe.

IPA [i l_ɪ a boku dø sɛl dɑ̃ sɛt sup ||]



1668

EN I don't like this soup. It's too salty.

FR Je n'aime pas cette soupe. Elle est trop salée.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛm pa sɛt sup || ɛ l_ɛ tʁo sale ||]

1669

EN Bedford isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.

FR Bedford n'est pas un vieux village. Il n'y a pas de vieux bâtiments.

IPA [(...) n_ɛ pa z_œ vjø vilaʒ || il n_i a pa dø vjø batimã ||]

1670

EN Look! There's a photo of your brother in the newspaper!

FR Regarde! Il y a une photo de ton frère dans le journal.

IPA [ʁ_ɔgɑʁd || i l_i a yn foto dø tɔ̃ fʁɛʁ dɑ̃ lø ʒuʁnal ||]

1671

EN Excuse me, is there a bank near here? — Yes, at the end of the block.

FR Excuse-moi, y a-t-il une banque près d'ici? — Oui, au bout de ce pâté de maisons.

IPA [ɛkskyz mwa | i a t_il yn bɑ̃k pʁɛ d_isi || — wi | o bu dø sø pate dø mezɔ̃ ||]



1672

EN There are five (5) people in my family: my parents, my two (2) sisters, and me.

FR Il y a cinq personnes dans ma famille : mes parents, mes deux sœurs et moi.

IPA [i l̥i a sɛk pɛksɔn dɑ̃ ma famij | me paʁɑ̃ | me dø sœʁ e mwa ||]

1673

EN How many students are there in the class? — Twenty.

FR Combien d'étudiants y a-t-il dans la classe? — Vingt.

IPA [kɔ̃bjɑ̃ d̥etydjɑ̃ i a t̥il dɑ̃ la klas || — vɛ̃ ||]

1674

EN The road is usually very quiet. There isn't much traffic.

FR La route est généralement très tranquille. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de circulation.

IPA [la ʁut e ʒenɛʁalˈmɑ̃ tʁɛ tʁɑ̃kil || il n̥i a pa boku dø sɪʁkylasjɔ̃ ||]



1675

EN Is there a bus from downtown to the airport? — Yes, every twenty (20) minutes.

FR Y a-t-il un autobus du centre-ville à l'aéroport? — Oui, à toutes les vingt minutes.

IPA [i a t_ɪl œ n_ɔtobys dy sãtʁˈvil a l_æʁopɔʁ || — wi | a tut le vɛ minyt ||]

1676

EN Are there any problems? — No, everything is okay.

FR Y a-t-il un problème? — Non, tout va bien.

IPA [i a t_ɪl œ pʁɔblɛm || — nɔ̃ | tu va bjɛ̃ ||]

1677

EN There's nowhere to sit down. There aren't any chairs.

FR Il n'y a nulle part où s'asseoir. Il n'y a pas de chaise.

IPA [il n_ɪ a nyl pa ʁ_u s_aswaʁ || il n_ɪ a pa dø ʃɛz ||]

1678

EN There are eight (8) planets in the solar system.

FR Il y a huit planètes dans le système solaire.

IPA [i l_ɪ a ɥit planet dã lø sistem solɛʁ ||]



1679

EN There are twenty-six (26) letters in the English alphabet.

FR Il y a vingt-six (26) lettres dans l'alphabet anglais.

IPA [i l̥i a vɛ̃tsis (26) lɛtʁ dɑ̃ l_alfabɛ ɑ̃gle ||]

1680

EN There are thirty (30) days in September.

FR Il y a trente jours en septembre.

IPA [i l̥i a tʁɑ̃t ʒuʁ ɑ̃ sɛptɑ̃bʁ ||]

1681

EN There are fifty (50) states in the United States.

FR Il y a cinquante états aux États-Unis.

IPA [i l̥i a sɛ̃kɑ̃t eta o z_etazuni ||]

1682

EN There are five (5) players on a basketball team.

FR Il y a cinq joueurs dans une équipe de basketball.

IPA [i l̥i a sɛ̃k ʒwœʁ dɑ̃ z_yn ekip dø (...) ||]



1683

EN There's a flight at ten thirty (10:30). — Is it a non-stop flight?

FR Il y a un vol à dix heures trente (10 h 30). — Est-ce un vol direct?

IPA [i l̥i a œ̃ vɔl a di z_œ̃k tʁɑ̃t (10 h 30) || — ɛs° œ̃ vɔl diʁɛkt ||]

1684

EN I'm not going to buy this shirt. It's too expensive.

FR Je ne vais pas acheter cette chemise. Elle est trop chère.

IPA [ʒø nø ve pa z_ɑ̃ʃte sɛt ʃɑ̃miz || ɛ l_ɛ tʁo ʃɛʁ ||]

1685

EN What's wrong? — There's something in my eye.

FR Qu'y a-t-il? — J'ai quelque chose dans l'œil.

IPA [k_ɪ a t_ɪl || — ʒ_ɛ kɛlk ʃoz dɑ̃ l_œj ||]

1686

EN There's a red car outside your house. Is it yours?

FR Il y a une voiture rouge en face de ta maison. Est-ce la tienne?

IPA [i l_ɪ a ɥn vwatɪʁ kuʒ ɑ̃ fas dø ta mɛzɔ̃ || ɛs° la tʲɛn ||]



1687

EN Is there anything good on TV tonight? — Yes, there's a movie at eight [o'clock] (8:00).

FR Est-ce qu'il y a quelque chose de bon à la télé ce soir? — Oui, il y a un film à vingt heures (20 h).

IPA [ɛs° k_ il i a kɛlk ʃoz dø bɔ̃ a la tele sø swaʁ || — wi | i l_ i a œ̃ film a vɛ̃ t_œʁ (20 h) ||]

1688

EN What's that building? — It's a school.

FR Qu'est-ce que cet édifice? — C'est une école.

IPA [kɛs° kø sɛ t_edifis || — sɛ t_yn ekol ||]

1689

EN Is there a restaurant in this hotel? — No, I'm afraid not.

FR Y a-t-il un restaurant dans cet hôtel? — J'ai bien peur que non.

IPA [i a t_ il œ̃ ʁɛstorã dɑ̃ sɛ t_otɛl || — ʒ_ɛ bjœ̃ pøʁ kø nɔ̃ ||]

1690

EN There's a train every hour.

FR Il y a un train toutes les heures.

IPA [i l_ i a œ̃ tʁɛ̃ tut le z_œʁ ||]



1691

EN The time now is eleven fifteen (11:15). There was a train at eleven [o'clock] (11:00).

FR Il est maintenant onze heures quinze (11 h 15). Il y avait un train à onze heures (11 h).

IPA [i l̥e mɛ̃tˈnɑ̃ t̥ɔ̃z œ̃k kɛ̃z (11 h 15) || i l̥i avɛ t̥œ̃ tʁɛ̃ a ɔ̃z œ̃k (11 h) ||]

1692

EN There's a good nature program on TV tonight.

FR Il y a une bonne émission de nature à la télé ce soir.

IPA [i l̥i a yn bɔ̃n emisjɔ̃ dø natyʁ a la tele sɔ̃ swã ||]

1693

EN There was a good nature program on TV last night.

FR Il y avait une bonne émission de nature hier soir.

IPA [i l̥i avɛ t̥yn bɔ̃n emisjɔ̃ dø natyʁ jɛ̃ swã ||]

1694

EN We're staying at a very big hotel. There are one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) rooms.

FR Nous séjournons dans un très grand hôtel. Il y a mille deux cents cinquante (1250) chambres.

IPA [nu sezʊʁnɔ̃ dɑ̃ z̥œ̃ tʁɛ̃ gʁɑ̃ d̥otɛl || i l̥i a mil dø sɑ̃ sɛ̃kɑ̃t (1250) ʃɑ̃bʁ ||]



1695

EN We stayed at a very big hotel. There were one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) rooms.

FR Nous avons séjourné dans un très grand hôtel. Il y avait mille deux cents cinquante (1250) chambres.

IPA [nu z_avõ sezurne dã z_ã tʁε gʁã d_otɛl || i l_i avɛ mil dø sã sɛkãt (1250) ʃãbrɛ ||]

1696

EN Are there any phone messages for me this morning?

FR Y a-t-il des messages téléphoniques pour moi ce matin?

IPA [i a t_il de mesaz telefonik puʁ mwa sɔ matɛ ||]

1697

EN Were there any phone messages for me yesterday?

FR Y avait-il des messages téléphoniques pour moi hier?

IPA [i avɛ t_il de mesaz telefonik puʁ mwa jɛʁ ||]

1698

EN I'm hungry, but there isn't anything to eat.

FR J'ai faim, mais il n'y a rien à manger.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ fɛ̃ | mɛ il n_i a ʁjɛ̃ a mɑ̃ʒɛ ||]



1699

EN I was hungry when I got home, but there wasn't anything to eat.

FR J'avais faim quand je suis arrivé (♀arrivée) à la maison, mais il n'y avait rien à manger.

IPA [ʒavɛ fɛ̃ kɑ̃ ʒø si ʔaʁive (ʔaʁive) a la mɛzɔ̃ | mɛ il n_ʔi avɛ ʁʒɛ a mɑ̃ʒɛ ||]

1700

EN Look! There's been an accident.

FR Regarde! Il y a eu un accident.

IPA [ʁ˚ɡaʁd || i l_ʔi a y œ n_aksidɑ̃ ||]



GMS #1701 - 1800

1701

EN This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents on it.

FR Cette route est très dangereuse. Il y a eu beaucoup d'accidents sur cette route.

IPA [set ʁut e tʁɛ dɑ̃ʒəʁøz || i l_ɪ a y boku d_aksidɑ̃ syʁ set ʁut ||]

1702

EN There was an accident last night.

FR Il y a eu un accident hier soir.

IPA [i l_ɪ a y œ̃ n_aksidɑ̃ jɛʁ swaʁ ||]

1703

EN Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?

FR Penses-tu qu'il y aura beaucoup de gens à la fête samedi?

IPA [pɑ̃s ty k_ɪl i oʁɑ boku dø ʒɑ̃ a la fet sam^di ||]



1704

EN The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.

FR Le manager de l'entreprise démissionne, alors il y aura bientôt un nouveau manager.

IPA [lø manadzɛ dø l_ãtkʰpɛiz demisjɔ̃ | alɔ ʁi l_i oka bjɛto t_œ nuvo manadzɛ ||]

1705

EN I'm going out of town tomorrow. I'm packing my things today because there won't be time tomorrow.

FR Je vais à l'extérieur de la ville demain. Je fais mes valises aujourd'hui, parce que je n'aurai pas le temps demain.

IPA [ʒø vɛ a l_ɛkstɛʁjœʁ dø la vil dʰmɛ̃ || ʒø fɛ me valiz ozukdʒi | paʁs kø ʒø n_oka pa lø tã dʰmɛ̃ ||]

1706

EN There will be rain tomorrow afternoon.

FR Il y aura de la pluie demain après-midi.

IPA [i l_i oka dø la plʁi dʰmɛ̃ apʁɛ midi ||]

1707

EN There will be a typhoon this weekend.

FR Il y aura un typhon ce week-end.

IPA [i l_i oka œ tifɔ̃ sø wikɛnd ||]



1708

EN There's already been three (3) hurricanes this summer.

FR Il y a déjà eu trois ouragans cet été.

IPA [i l̥i a dəʒa y tʁwa z_ʁaɡɑ̃ se t_ete ||]

1709

EN There was a clock on the wall near the window.

FR Il y avait une horloge sur le mur près de la fenêtre.

IPA [i l̥i avɛ t_yn ɔblɔʒ syʁ lə myʁ pʁɛ də la fʲnɛtʁ ||]

1710

EN There were some flowers in a vase on the table.

FR Il y avait quelques fleurs dans un vase sur la table.

IPA [i l̥i avɛ kɛlk flœʁ dɑ̃ z_œ vaz syʁ la tabl ||]

1711

EN There were some books on the shelves.

FR Il y avait quelques livres sur les tablettes.

IPA [i l̥i avɛ kɛlk livʁ syʁ le tablet ||]

1712

EN There was an armchair in the corner near the door.

FR Il y avait un fauteuil dans le coin près de la porte.

IPA [i l̥i avɛ t_œ fotœj dɑ̃ lə kwɛ pʁɛ də la pɔʁt ||]



1713

EN There was a sofa opposite the armchair.

FR Il y avait un sofa à l'opposé du fauteuil.

IPA [i l_i avɛ t_œ sofa a l_opoze dy fotœj ||]

1714

EN I opened the envelope, but it was empty. There was nothing in it.

FR J'ai ouvert l'enveloppe, mais elle était vide. Il n'y avait rien à l'intérieur.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ uvɛʁ l_ɑ̃v°lɔp | mɛ ɛ l_etɛ vid || il n_i avɛ ʁjɛ̃ a l_ɛ̃tɛʁjœʁ ||]

1715

EN We stayed at a very nice hotel. — Really? Was there a swimming pool?

FR Nous avons séjourné dans un hôtel très agréable. — Vraiment? Y avait-il une piscine?

IPA [nu z_avɔ̃ sezʊʁne dɑ̃ z_œ n_otɛl tʁɛ z_agʁeabl || — vʁɛmɑ̃ || i avɛ t_il yn pisin ||]

1716

EN Did you buy any cherries? — No, there weren't any at the store.

FR As-tu acheté des cerises? — Non, il n'y en avait pas au magasin.

IPA [a ty aʃ°tɛ dɛ s°ʁiz || — nɔ̃ | il n_i ɑ̃ n_avɛ pa o magazɛ̃ ||]



1717

EN The wallet was empty. There wasn't any money in it.

FR Le portefeuille était vide. Il n'y avait pas d'argent à l'intérieur.

IPA [lø pɔʁtˠfœj ɛtɛ vid || il n_i avɛ pa d_ʁɛʒɑ̃ a l_ɛ̃tɛʁjœʁ
||]

1718

EN Were there many people at the meeting? — No, very few.

FR Y avait-il beaucoup de personnes à la réunion? — Non, très peu.

IPA [i avɛ t_il boku dø pɛʁsɔ̃ a la ʁeɲjɔ̃ || — nɔ̃ | tʁɛ
pø ||]

1719

EN We didn't visit the museum. There wasn't enough time.

FR Nous n'avons pas visité le musée. Il n'y avait pas assez de temps.

IPA [nu n_avɔ̃ pa vizite lɔ myzɛ || il n_i avɛ pa z_ʁasɛ dɔ tɑ̃
||]



1720

EN I'm sorry I'm late. There was a lot of traffic.

FR Je suis désolé d'être en retard. Il y avait beaucoup de circulation.

IPA [ʒø sɥi dezole d_ɛʁtɑ̃ ã ʁˈtak || i l_ɥi avɛ boku dø
sɪrkylasjɔ̃ ||]

1721

EN Twenty years ago there weren't many tourists here.
Now there are a lot.

FR Il y a vingt ans, il n'y avait pas beaucoup de touristes
ici. Maintenant, il y en a beaucoup.

IPA [i l_ɥi a vɛ̃ t_ɑ̃ | il n_ɥi avɛ pa boku dø tuʁist isi ||
mɛ̃tˈnɑ̃ | i l_ɥi ã n_a boku ||]

1722

EN There are twenty-four (24) hours in a day.

FR Il y a vingt-quatre heures dans une journée.

IPA [i l_ɥi a vɛ̃tkatʁ œʁ dɑ̃ z_ɥn ʒuʁne ||]

1723

EN There was a party at work last Friday, but I didn't go.

FR Il y avait une fête au travail vendredi dernier, mais je
n'y suis pas allé (♀allée).

IPA [i l_ɥi avɛ t_ɥn fɛt o tʁavaj vɑ̃dʁˈdi dɛʁnje | mɛ ʒø n_ɥi
sɥi pa z_ale (♀ale) ||]



1724

EN Where can I buy a bottle of water? — There's a convenience store at the end of the block.

FR Où puis-je acheter une bouteille d'eau? — Il y a une épicerie de quartier au bout du pâté de maisons.

IPA [u pɥi ʒə aʃˈte ʁyn butej d‿o || — i l‿i a yn episˈʁi d‿ə kɑʁtje o bu dy pate d‿ə mezɔ ||]

1725

EN Why are the police outside the bank? — There was a robbery.

FR Pourquoi la police est-elle en face de la banque? — Il y a eu un cambriolage.

IPA [pʁɔkwa la polis e t‿ɛl ɑ̃ fas d‿ə la bɑ̃k || — i l‿i a y œ kɑ̃bʁijolaʒ ||]

1726

EN When we got to the theater, there was a long line outside.

FR Lorsque nous sommes sortis (♀sorties) du cinéma, il y avait une longue file dehors.

IPA [lɔʁskɔ nu sɔm sɔʁti (♀sɔʁti) dy sinema | i l‿i ave t‿yn lɔ̃g fil d‿œʁ ||]



1727

EN When you arrive tomorrow, there will be somebody at the airport to meet you.

FR Quand tu arriveras demain, il y aura quelqu'un à l'aéroport pour t'accueillir.

IPA [kɑ̃ ty aʁiv³ka d³mẽ | i l̥i oʁa kɛlkœ a l̥aεopɔʁ pʁ t̥akœjiʁ ||]

1728

EN Ten years ago there were five hundred (500) children in the school. Now there are more than a thousand.

FR Il y a dix ans, il y avait cinq cents (500) enfants dans l'école. Maintenant, il y en a plus de mille.

IPA [i l̥i a di z̥ã | i l̥i avɛ sɛ̃k sã (500) ãfã dã l̥ekɔl || mɛ̃t³nã | i l̥i ã n̥a plys dɔ mil ||]

1729

EN Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. There have been a lot of changes.

FR La semaine dernière, je suis retourné dans le village où je suis né. C'est très différent maintenant. Il y a eu beaucoup de changement.

IPA [la s³mɛn dɛkɲjɛʁ | ʒø sɥi ʁ³tuʁnɛ dã lɔ vilaʒ u ʒø sɥi nɛ || sɛ tʁɛ difɛʁã mɛ̃t³nã || i l̥i a y boku dɔ ʃãʒ³mã ||]



1730

EN I think everything will be okay. I don't think there will be any problems.

FR Je pense que tout ira bien. Je pense qu'il n'y aura pas de problème.

IPA [ʒø pãs kø tu t̪ika bjẽ || ʒø pãs k̪il n̪i oka pa dø pʁɔblɛm ||]

1731

EN Is it true that you're moving to Berlin?

FR Est-ce vrai que tu déménages à Berlin?

IPA [ɛs° vʁɛ kø ty demenaʒ a (...) ||]

1732

EN We have to go now. It's very late.

FR Nous devons partir. Il est tard.

IPA [nu d°vɔ̃ paʁtiʁ || i l̪e taʁ ||]

1733

EN Is it true that Jirou can fly a helicopter?

FR Est-ce vrai que Jirou peut piloter un hélicoptère?

IPA [ɛs° vʁɛ kø (...) pø pilote ɛ̃_œ̃ n̪elikɔptɛʁ ||]



1734

EN What day is it today? Tuesday? — No, today's Wednesday.

FR Quel jour sommes-nous? Mardi? — Non, nous sommes mercredi.

IPA [kɛl ʒʁɛ sɑ̃m nu || maʁdi || — nɔ̃ | nu sɑ̃m mɛʁkʁɛˈdi
||]

1735

EN It's ten (10) kilometers from downtown to the airport.

FR Il y a dix (10) kilomètres entre le centre-ville et l'aéroport.

IPA [i l_ɪ a dis (10) kilɔmɛtʁ ɑ̃tʁ lə sɑ̃tʁˈvil e l_æʁɔpɔʁ
||]

1736

EN Is it okay to call you at the office?

FR Est-ce convenable de t'appeler au bureau?

IPA [ɛs˚ kɔ̃vˈnabl dɔ t_ap˚le o byʁɔ ||]

1737

EN Do you want to walk to the hotel? — I don't know.
How far is it?

FR Veux-tu marcher à l'hôtel? — Je ne sais pas. À quelle distance est-ce?

IPA [vø ty maʁʃe a l_otɛl || — ʒø nø sɛ pa || a kɛl distãs
ɛs˚ ||]



1738

EN It's Kelly's birthday today. She's twenty-seven (27).

FR C'est l'anniversaire de Kelly aujourd'hui. Elle a vingt-sept (27) ans.

IPA [sɛ lʲanivɛʁsɛʁ dø (...) ɔʒuʁdʲi || ɛ lʲa vɛ̃tset (27) ɑ̃
||]

1739

EN I don't believe it! That's impossible.

FR Je n'y crois pas! C'est impossible.

IPA [ʒø nʲi kʁwa pa || sɛ tʲɛ̃posibl ||]

1740

EN How far is it from here to the train station?

FR À quelle distance d'ici se trouve la gare?

IPA [a kɛl distãs dʲisi sɔ tʁuv la ɡaʁ ||]

1741

EN How far is it from the hotel to the beach?

FR À quelle distance de l'hôtel se trouve la plage?

IPA [a kɛl distãs dø lʲotel sɔ tʁuv la plɑʒ ||]

1742

EN How far is it from Taipei to Tokyo?

FR À quelle distance de Taipei se trouve Tokyo?

IPA [a kɛl distãs dø (...) sɔ tʁuv (...)]



1743

EN How far is it from your house to the airport?

FR À quelle distance de ta maison se trouve l'aéroport?

IPA [a kɛl distãs dø ta meʒõ sø tʁuv l_æʁopɔʁ ||]

1744

EN The weather isn't so nice today. It's cloudy.

FR Il ne fait pas très beau aujourd'hui. C'est nuageux.

IPA [il nø fe pa tʁɛ bo ɔʒuʁdʒi || sɛ nʁaʒø ||]

1745

EN There was strong wind yesterday.

FR Il y avait des vents forts hier.

IPA [i l_i avɛ de vã fɔʁ jɛʁ ||]

1746

EN It's hot in this room. Open a window.

FR Il fait chaud dans cette pièce. Ouvre une fenêtre.

IPA [il fe ʃo dã sɛt pjɛs || uvʁ yn fʷnɛtʁ ||]

1747

EN It was a nice day yesterday. It was warm and sunny.

FR C'était une belle journée hier. Il faisait chaud et c'était ensoleillé.

IPA [sɛ ete yn bɛl ʒʁnɛ jɛʁ || il fʷzɛ ʃo e sɛ ete ãsolɛʒe ||]



1748

EN There was a storm last night. Did you hear it?

FR Il y a eu une tempête la nuit dernière. L'as-tu entendue?

IPA [i l̥i a y yn tãpet la nɥi dæɲjɛʁ || l̥a ty ɑ̃tãdy ||]

1749

EN I was afraid because it was very dark.

FR J'avais peur, parce qu'il faisait noir.

IPA [ʒavɛ pøʁ | paʁs k'il fãzɛ nwaʁ ||]

1750

EN It's often cold here, but there isn't much rain.

FR Il fait souvent froid ici, mais il ne pleut pas beaucoup.

IPA [il fɛ suvã fʁwa isi | mɛ il nø plø pa boku ||]

1751

EN It's a long way from here to the nearest gas station.

FR La prochaine station-service est loin d'ici.

IPA [la pʁɔʃɛn stasjõsɛʁvis e lwẽ d'isi ||]



1752

EN If you go to bed late, it's difficult to get up early in the morning.

FR Si tu vas au lit tard, il est difficile de se lever tôt le matin.

IPA [si ty va o li taʁ | i l̥e difisil dø sɔ lʰve to lø matɛ̃ ||]

1753

EN Hello, Junko. It's nice to see you again. How are you?

FR Salut, Junko. C'est bon de te revoir. Comment vas-tu?

IPA [saly | (...) || sɛ bɔ̃ dø tɔ ʁʷvwaʁ || komã va ty ||]

1754

EN It's impossible to work in this office. There's too much noise.

FR C'est impossible de travailler dans ce bureau. Il y a trop de bruit.

IPA [sɛ t̥ɛ̃posibl dø tʁavaje dã sɔ byʁo || i l̥i a tʁo dø bʁɥi ||]

1755

EN Everybody's very nice at work. It's easy to make friends.

FR Tout le monde est très gentil au travail. C'est facile de se faire des amis.

IPA [tu lø mɔ̃d e tʁɛ ʒãti o tʁavaj || sɛ fasil dø sɔ fɛʁ de z_ami ||]



1756

EN I like traveling. It's interesting to visit different places.

FR J'aime voyager. C'est intéressant de visiter des endroits différents.

IPA [ʒ_ɛm vwajaʒe || sɛ t_ɛ̃tɛkəsã dø vizite de z_ãdkwa difekã ||]

1757

EN Some cities are not safe. It's dangerous at night.

FR Certaines villes ne sont pas sûres. C'est dangereux la nuit.

IPA [sɛʁten vil nø sɔ̃ pa syʁ || sɛ dɑ̃ʒʔɛʁ la nui ||]

1758

EN She isn't tired, but he is.

FR Elle n'est pas fatiguée, mais lui si. > Elle n'est pas fatiguée, mais lui oui.

IPA [ɛl n_e pa fatigue | mɛ lɥi si || > ɛl n_e pa fatigue | mɛ lɥi wi ||]

1759

EN She likes tea, but he doesn't.

FR Elle aime le thé, mais pas lui. > Elle aime le thé, mais lui non.

IPA [ɛ l_ɛm lø te | mɛ pa lɥi || > ɛ l_ɛm lø te | mɛ lɥi nɔ ||]



1760

EN I haven't seen the movie, but my sister has.

FR Je n'ai pas vu le film, mais ma sœur oui.

IPA [ʒø n_ε pa vy lø film | mε ma sœʁ wi ||]

1761

EN Please help me. — I'm sorry, I can't.

FR S'il te plaît, aide-moi. — Je suis désolé (♀désolée), je ne peux pas.

IPA [s_ɪl tø ple | ɛd mwa || — ʒø sɥi dezole (♀dezole) | ʒø nø pø pa ||]

1762

EN Are you tired? — I was, but I'm not now.

FR Es-tu fatigué (♀fatiguée)? — Je l'étais, mais pas maintenant.

IPA [ɛ ty fatigue (♀fatige) || — ʒø l_ete | mε pa mɛ̃t˚nɔ̃ ||]

1763

EN Do you think Lucy will call tonight? — She might.

FR Penses-tu que Lucy va appeler ce soir? — Peut-être.

IPA [pɔ̃s ty kø (...) va ap˚le sø swaʁ || — pø ɛtʁ ||]



1764

EN Are you going to study tonight? — I should, but I probably won't.

FR Vas-tu étudier ce soir? — Je devrais, mais je ne vais probablement pas le faire.

IPA [va ty etydje sɔ swaʁ || — ʒø dʰvʁɛ | mɛ ʒø nø vɛ pʁɔbablʲmã pa lø fɛʁ ||]

1765

EN My sister has seen the movie, but I haven't.

FR Ma sœur a vu le film, mais pas moi. > Ma sœur a vu le film, mais moi non.

IPA [ma sœʁ a vy lø film | mɛ pa mwa || > ma sœʁ a vy lø film | mɛ mwa nɔ̃ ||]

1766

EN Are you and Jack working tomorrow? — I am, but Jack isn't.

FR Est-ce que Jack et toi travaillez demain? — Moi oui, mais Jack non. > Je travaille, mais pas Jack.

IPA [ɛsʰ kø (...) ɛ twa tʁavaje dʰmɛ̃ || — mwa wi | mɛ (...) nɔ̃ || > ʒø tʁavaj | mɛ pa (...) ||]



1767

EN Are you tired? — Yes, I am. > No, I'm not.

FR Es-tu fatigué (♀ fatiguée)? — Oui, je le suis. Non, je ne le suis pas.

IPA [ɛ ty fətiɡe (♀ fətiɡe) || — wi | ʒø lø sɥi || nɔ̃ | ʒø nø lø sɥi pa ||]

1768

EN Will Ganesh be here tomorrow? — Yes, he will. > No, he won't.

FR Ganesh sera-t-il ici demain? — Oui, il sera ici. Non, il ne sera pas ici.

IPA [(...) sʰka t̪il isi dʰmɛ̃ || — wi | il sʰka isi || nɔ̃ | il nø sʰka pa z̪isi ||]

1769

EN Is there a bus to the airport? — Yes, there is. > No, there isn't.

FR Y a-t-il un autobus vers l'aéroport? — Oui, il y en a un. Non, il n'y en a pas.

IPA [i a t̪il œ̃ n̪otobys vɛʁ l̪aεʁopɔʁ || — wi | i l̪i ã n̪a œ̃ || nɔ̃ | il n̪i ã n̪a pa ||]

1770

EN I don't like hot weather, but Lila does.

FR Je n'aime pas la chaleur, mais Lila oui.

IPA [ʒø n̪ɛm pa la ʃalœʁ | mɛ (...) wi ||]



1771

EN Martin works hard, but I don't.

FR Martin travaille fort, mais pas moi.

IPA [(...) tʁavaj fɔʁ | mɛ pa mwa ||]

1772

EN Do you enjoy your work? — Yes, I do.

FR Aimes-tu ton travail? — Oui.

IPA [ɛm ty tɔ̃ tʁavaj || — wi ||]

1773

EN Did you and Nicole like the movie? — I did, but Nicole didn't.

FR Est-ce que Nicole et toi avez aimé le film? — Je l'ai aimé, mais pas Nicole.

IPA [ɛs° kø (...) ɛ twa ave ɛme lø film || — ʒø l_ɛ ɛme | mɛ pa (...) ||]

1774

EN I had a good time. — I did, too.

FR J'ai passé du bon temps. — Moi aussi.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ pase dy bɔ̃ tɑ̃ || — mwa osi ||]



1775

EN Fatima wasn't hungry, but we were.

FR Fatima n'avait pas faim, mais nous oui.

IPA [(...) n_əavɛ pa fɛ̃ | mɛ nu wi ||]

1776

EN I'm not married, but my brother is.

FR Je ne suis pas marié (♀mariée), mais mon frère oui.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa makʒe (♀makʒe) | mɛ mɔ̃ frɛʁ wi ||]

1777

EN Fahim can't help you, but I can.

FR Fahim ne peut pas t'aider, mais moi oui.

IPA [(...) nø pø pa t_əede | mɛ mwa wi ||]

1778

EN I haven't read the book, but Paul has.

FR Je n'ai pas lu le livre, mais Paul oui.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa ly lø livʁ | mɛ (...) wi ||]

1779

EN Rebecca won't be here, but Antonio will.

FR Rebecca ne sera pas ici, mais Antonio oui.

IPA [(...) nø s^əʁa pa z_iisi | mɛ (...) wi ||]



1780

EN You weren't late, but I was.

FR Tu n'étais pas en retard, mais moi oui.

IPA [ty n_ɛtɛ pa z_ɑ̃ ʁ̥taʁ | mɛ mwa wi ||]

1781

EN My sister can play the piano, but I can't.

FR Ma sœur peut jouer du piano, mais pas moi.

IPA [ma sœʁ pø ʒwe dy pjano | mɛ pa mwa ||]

1782

EN Anabel's working today, but I'm not.

FR Anabel travaille aujourd'hui, mais pas moi.

IPA [(...) tʁavaj oʒuʁdʁi | mɛ pa mwa ||]

1783

EN I was working, but my friends weren't.

FR Je travaillais, mais mes amis (♀amies) non.

IPA [ʒø tʁavaje | mɛ mɛ z_ami (♀ami) nɔ̃ ||]

1784

EN Richard has been to China, but I haven't.

FR Richard est allé en Chine, mais pas moi.

IPA [(...) e ale ɑ̃ ʃin | mɛ pa mwa ||]



1785

EN I'm ready to go, but Sonia isn't.

FR Je suis prêt (♀prête), mais Sonia non.

IPA [ʒø sɥi pʁɛ (♀pʁɛt) | mɛ (...) nɔ̃ ||]

1786

EN I've seen the movie, but Enzo hasn't.

FR J'ai vu le film, mais Enzo non.

IPA [ʒ.ɛ vy lø film | mɛ (...) nɔ̃ ||]

1787

EN I don't like hot weather, but Cecilia does.

FR Je n'aime pas la chaleur, mais Cecilia oui.

IPA [ʒø n.ɛm pa la ʃalœʁ | mɛ (...) wi ||]

1788

EN Steve likes hot weather, but I don't.

FR Steve aime la chaleur, mais pas moi. > Steve aime la chaleur, mais moi non.

IPA [(...) ɛm la ʃalœʁ | mɛ pa mwa || > (...) ɛm la ʃalœʁ
| mɛ mwa nɔ̃ ||]

1789

EN My mother wears glasses, but my father doesn't.

FR Ma mère porte des lunettes, mais pas mon père.

IPA [ma mɛʁ pœʁt de lynet | mɛ pa mɔ̃ pɛʁ ||]



1790

EN You don't know Vanessa very well, but I do.

FR Tu ne connais pas Vanessa très bien, mais moi si.

IPA [ty nø kone pa (...) tʁɛ bjɛ̃ | mɛ mwa si ||]

1791

EN I didn't enjoy the party, but my friends did.

FR Je n'ai pas aimé la fête, mais mes amis (♀amies) si.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa z_ɛme la fet | mɛ me z_ami (♀ami) si ||]

1792

EN I don't watch TV much, but Erhard does.

FR Je ne regarde pas la télé, mais Erhard si.

IPA [ʒø nø ʁ^ɔɡaʁd pa la tele | mɛ (...) si ||]

1793

EN Hannah lives in Switzerland, but her parents don't.

FR Hannah vit en Suisse, mais pas ses parents.

IPA [(...) vi t_ã sqis | mɛ pa se pak_ã ||]

1794

EN You had breakfast this morning, but I didn't.

FR Tu as déjeuné ce matin, mais pas moi.

IPA [ty a deʒœne sɔ matɛ̃ | mɛ pa mwa ||]



1795

EN I didn't go out last night, but my friends did.

FR Je ne suis pas sorti (♀sortie) hier soir, mais mes amis (♀amies) si.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa sɔʁti (♀sɔʁti) jɛʁ swaʁ | mɛ mɛ z_ami (♀ami) si ||]

1796

EN I like sports, but my sister doesn't.

FR J'aime le sport, mais ma sœur non.

IPA [ʒ_ɛm lø spɔʁ | mɛ ma sœʁ nɔ̃ ||]

1797

EN I don't eat meat, but Tom does.

FR Je ne mange pas de viande, mais Tom si.

IPA [ʒø nø mɑ̃ʒ pa dø vjɑ̃d | mɛ (...) si ||]

1798

EN I'm Japanese, but my husband isn't.

FR Je suis Japonaise, mais mon mari ne l'est pas. > Je suis Japonaise, mais pas mon mari.

IPA [ʒø sɥi ʒaponez | mɛ mɔ̃ maʁi nø l_ɛ pa || > ʒø sɥi ʒaponez | mɛ pa mɔ̃ maʁi ||]



1799

EN I haven't been to Mexico, but Zoe has.

FR Je ne suis pas allé (♀allée) au Mexique, mais Zoë
oui.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa z_ale (♀ale) o mexique | mɛ (...) wi ||]

1800

EN Are you tired? — I was earlier, but I'm not now.

FR Es-tu fatigué (♀fatiguée)? — Je l'étais plus tôt, mais
pas maintenant.

IPA [ɛ ty fatigue (♀fatige) || — ʒø l_ete plys to | mɛ pa
mɛ̃tˢnã ||]



GMS #1801 - 1900

1801

EN Fabian's happy today, but he wasn't yesterday.

FR Fabian est joyeux aujourd'hui, mais il ne l'était pas hier.

IPA [(...) e ʒwajø ɔʒukdʒi | mɛ il nø l_ɛtɛ pa z_jɛʁ ||]

1802

EN The stores aren't open yet, but the museum is.

FR Les boutiques ne sont pas encore ouvertes, mais le musée si.

IPA [lɛ butik nø sɔ̃ pa z_ãkɔʁ uvɛʁt | mɛ lø myzɛ si ||]

1803

EN I don't have a telescope, but I know somebody who does.

FR Je n'ai pas de télescope, mais je connais quelqu'un qui en a un.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa dø teleskop | mɛ ʒø kɔnɛ kɛlkœ ki ã n_a œ ||]



1804

EN I would like to help you, but I'm sorry I can't.

FR J'aimerais t'aider, mais je suis désolé (♀désolée), je ne peux pas.

IPA [ʒ.ɛmʔɛ t_ede | mɛ ʒø sɥi dezole (♀dezole) | ʒø nø pø pa ||]

1805

EN I don't usually drive to work, but I did yesterday.

FR Je ne conduis généralement pas pour me rendre au travail, mais je l'ai fait hier.

IPA [ʒø nø kɔ̃dɥi ʒeneʁalʔmɑ̃ pa pɥɛ mø ʁɑ̃dɛ o tʁavaj | mɛ ʒø l_ɛ fɛ jɛʁ ||]

1806

EN Have you ever been to Peru? — No, but Eveline has. She went there on vacation last year.

FR As-tu déjà vu le Pérou? — Non, mais Eveline si. Elle y est allée en vacances l'an dernier.

IPA [a ty deʒa vy lø peʁu || — nɔ̃ | mɛ (...) si || ɛ l_ji e t_ale ɑ̃ vakɑ̃s l_ɑ̃ dɛʁnjɛ ||]



1807

EN Do you and Fausto watch TV a lot? — I do, but he doesn't.

FR Est-ce que Fausto et toi regardez souvent la télé? —
Moi si, mais lui non.

IPA [ɛs° kə (...) e twa ʁ°gaʁde suvã la tele || — mwa si |
mɛ lɥi nã ||]

1808

EN I've been invited to Gerhard's wedding, but Evita hasn't.

FR J'ai été invité (♀ invitée) au mariage de Gerhard, mais pas Evita.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ ete ẽvite (♀ ẽvite) o maʁjaʒ dø (...) | mɛ pa z_(...) ||]

1809

EN Do you think Ingrid will pass her driving test? —
Yes, I'm sure she will.

FR Penses-tu qu'Ingrid passera son examen de conduite?
— Oui, je suis sûr (♀ sûre) qu'elle le passera.

IPA [pãs ty k (...) pas°ʁa sã n_ɛgzamẽ dø kõdɥit || — wi |
ʒø sɥi syʁ (♀ syʁ) k_ɛl lø pas°ʁa ||]



1810

EN Are you going out tonight? — I might. I don't know for sure.

FR Sors-tu ce soir? — Peut-être. Je n'en suis pas certain (♀certaine).

IPA [sɔʁ ty sɔ swaʁ || — pø etʁ || ʒø n̥ɑ̃ sɥi pa sɛʁtɛ̃ (♀sɛʁtɛn) ||]

1811

EN Are you Brazilian? — No, I'm not.

FR Es-tu Brésilien (♀Brésilienne)? — Non. > Non, je ne le suis pas.

IPA [ɛ ty bʁɛziljɛ̃ (♀bʁɛziljɛn) || — nɔ̃ || > nɔ̃ | ʒø nø lø sɥi pa ||]

1812

EN Do you have a car? — No, I don't.

FR As-tu une voiture? — Non. > Non, je n'en ai pas.

IPA [a ty yn vwatɥʁ || — nɔ̃ || > nɔ̃ | ʒø n̥ɑ̃ ɛ pa ||]

1813

EN Do you feel okay? — Yes, I do.

FR Te sens-tu bien? — Oui. > Oui, je me sens bien.

IPA [tø sɑ̃ ty bjɛ̃ || — wi || > wi | ʒø mø sɑ̃ bjɛ̃ ||]



1814

EN Is it snowing? — No, it isn't.

FR Neige-t-il? — Non. > Non, il ne neige pas.

IPA [nɛʒ t_ˈil || — nɔ̃ || > nɔ̃ | il nø nɛʒ pa ||]

1815

EN Are you hungry? — Yes, I am.

FR As-tu faim? — Oui. > Oui, j'ai faim.

IPA [a ty fɛ̃ || — wi || > wi | ʒ_{ɛ̃} fɛ̃ ||]

1816

EN Do you like classical music? — Yes, I do.

FR Aimes-tu la musique classique? — Oui. > Oui, j'aime la musique classique.

IPA [ɛm ty la myzik klasik || — wi || > wi | ʒ_{ɛ̃}em la myzik klasik ||]

1817

EN Will you be in Miami tomorrow? — No, I won't.

FR Seras-tu à Miami demain? — Non. > Non, je n'y serai pas.

IPA [s^əʁa ty a (...) d^əmɛ̃ || — nɔ̃ || > nɔ̃ | ʒø n_ˈi s^əʁɛ pa ||]



1818

EN Have you ever broken your arm? — Yes, I have.

FR T'es-tu déjà cassé le bras? — Oui. > Oui, je me suis déjà cassé le bras.

IPA [t̥ɛ ty dɛʒa kase lə bʁa || — wi || > wi | ʒø mø sɥi dɛʒa kase lə bʁa ||]

1819

EN Did you buy anything yesterday? — Yes, I did.

FR As-tu acheté quelque chose hier? — Oui. > Oui, j'ai acheté quelque chose.

IPA [a ty aʃte kɛlk ʒoz jɛʁ || — wi || > wi | ʒɛ aʃte kɛlk ʒoz ||]

1820

EN Were you asleep at three am (3:00)? — Yes, I was.

FR Étais-tu endormi (♀endormie) à trois heures (3 h) du matin? — Oui. > Oui, je l'étais.

IPA [ɛtɛ ty ɑ̃dɔʁmi (♀ɑ̃dɔʁmi) a tʁwa zœʁ (3 h) dy matɛ || — wi || > wi | ʒø lɛtɛ ||]

1821

EN You're late. — I am? Sorry.

FR Tu es en retard. — Je suis en retard? Désolé.

IPA [ty ɛ ɑ̃ ʁtaʁ || — ʒø sɥi zɑ̃ ʁtaʁ || dezole ||]



1822

EN I was sick last week. — You were? I didn't know that.

FR J'étais malade la semaine dernière. — Ah oui? Je ne savais pas.

IPA [ʒɛtɛ malad la sˈmɛn dɛkɲɛʁ || — a wi || ʒø nø save pa ||]

1823

EN It's raining again. — It is? It was sunny ten (10) minutes ago.

FR Il pleut encore. — Encore? C'était ensoleillé il y a dix minutes.

IPA [il plø ãkɔʁ || — ãkɔʁ || se etɛ ãsolɛʒ i lɥi a dis minyt ||]

1824

EN There's a message for you. — There is? Where is it?

FR Il y a un message pour toi. — Ah oui? Où ça?

IPA [i lɥi a œ mɛsaʒ puʁ twa || — a wi || u sa ||]

1825

EN Giovanni can't drive. — He can't? I didn't know that.

FR Giovanni ne sait pas conduire. — Ah non? Je ne savais pas.

IPA [(...) nø se pa kɔ̃dʁiʁ || — a nɔ̃ || ʒø nø save pa ||]



1826

EN I'm not hungry. — You're not? I am.

FR Je n'ai pas faim. — Ah non? Moi si.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛ pa fɛ̃ || — a nɔ̃ || mwa si ||]

1827

EN Emilia isn't at work today. — She isn't? Is she sick?

FR Emilia n'est pas au travail aujourd'hui. — Ah non?
Est-elle malade?

IPA [(...) n_ɛ pa o tʁavaj oʒur̥dʁi || — a nɔ̃ || e t_ɛl malad
||]

1828

EN I speak four (4) languages. — You do? Which ones?

FR Je parle quatre langues. — Ah oui? Lesquelles?

IPA [ʒø paʁl katʁ lɑ̃g || — a wi || lɛkɛl ||]

1829

EN Luka doesn't eat meat. — He doesn't? Does he eat
fish?

FR Luka ne mange pas de viande. — Ah non? Mange-t-il
du poisson?

IPA [(...) nø mɑ̃ʒ pa dø vjɑ̃d || — a nɔ̃ || mɑ̃ʒ t_ɪl dy
pwasɔ̃ ||]



1830

EN Nadya got married last week. — She did? Really?

FR Nadya s'est mariée la semaine dernière. — Ah oui? Vraiment?

IPA [(...) s_c maʁje la s'mɛn dɛʁnjɛʁ || — a wi || vʁɛmɑ̃ ||]

1831

EN I've bought a new car. — Oh, you have?

FR J'ai acheté une nouvelle voiture. — Oh! Ah oui?

IPA [ʒ_ɛ aʃ'tɛ yn nuvɛl vwatyʁ || — o || a wi ||]

1832

EN I'm writing a book. — You are? What about?

FR J'écris un nouveau livre. — Ah oui? Sur quoi?

IPA [ʒ_ɛkʁi œ nuvo livʁ || — a wi || syʁ kwa ||]

1833

EN I don't like Dmitry. — You don't? Why not?

FR Je n'aime pas Dmitry. — Ah non? Pourquoi?

IPA [ʒø n_ɛm pa (...) || — a nɔ̃ || puʁkwa ||]



1834

EN It's a nice day, isn't it? — Yes, it's perfect.

FR C'est une belle journée, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, c'est parfait.

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒʊʁnɛ | n_ɛ sɔ pa || — wi | sɛ pɑʁfɛ ||]

1835

EN Santo lives in Milan, doesn't he? — Yes, that's right.

FR Santo vit à Milan, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, c'est ça.

IPA [(...) vi a (...) | n_ɛ sɔ pa || — wi | sɛ sa ||]

1836

EN You closed the window, didn't you? — Yes, I think so.

FR Tu as fermé la fenêtre, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, je pense que oui.

IPA [ty a fɛʁme la fʷnɛtʁ | n_ɛ sɔ pa || — wi | ʒø pɑ̃s kə wi ||]

1837

EN Those shoes are nice, aren't they? — Yes, very nice.

FR Ces chaussures sont jolies, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, très jolies.

IPA [sɛ ʃosyʁ sɔ̃ ʒoli | n_ɛ sɔ pa || — wi | tʁɛ ʒoli ||]



1838

EN Marta will be here soon, won't she? — Yes, probably.

FR Marta sera bientôt ici, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, probablement.

IPA [(...) sʰka bjɛto t̪isi | n̥e sɔ pa || — wi | pʁɔbablʲɔmã
||]

1839

EN That isn't your car, is it? — No, it's my mother's.

FR Ce n'est pas ta voiture, n'est-ce pas? — Non, c'est celle de ma mère.

IPA [sɔ n̥e pa ta vwatɪʁ | n̥e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | sɛ sɛl dø
ma mɛʁ ||]

1840

EN You haven't met my mother, have you? — No, I haven't.

FR Tu n'as pas rencontré ma mère, n'est-ce pas? — Non.
> Non, je ne l'ai pas rencontrée.

IPA [ty n̥a pa ʁɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ ma mɛʁ | n̥e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ || >
nɔ̃ | ʒø nɔ̃ l̥ɛ pa ʁɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ ||]



1841

EN Clara doesn't go out much, does she? — No, she doesn't.

FR Clara ne sort pas beaucoup, n'est-ce pas? — Non. > Non, elle ne sort pas beaucoup.

IPA [(...) nø sɔʁ pa boku | n_e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ || > nɔ̃ | ɛl nø sɔʁ pa boku ||]

1842

EN You won't be late, will you? — No, I'm never late.

FR Tu ne seras pas en retard, n'est-ce pas? — Non, je ne suis jamais en retard.

IPA [ty nø sʁa pa z_ã ʁʁtaʁ | n_e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | ʒø nø sʁi ʒame z_ã ʁʁtaʁ ||]

1843

EN I work in a bank. — You do? I work in a bank, too.

FR Je travaille dans une banque. — Ah oui? Je travaille dans une banque aussi.

IPA [ʒø tʁavaj dɑ z_yn bɑ̃k || — a wi || ʒø tʁavaj dɑ z_yn bɑ̃k osi ||]



1844

EN I didn't go to work yesterday. — You didn't? Were you sick?

FR Je ne suis pas allé (♀allée) au travail hier. — Ah non? Étais-tu malade?

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa z_ale (♀ale) o tʁavaj jɛʁ || — a nɔ̃ || ete ty malad ||]

1845

EN Dennis doesn't like me. — He doesn't? Why not?

FR Dennis ne m'aime pas. — Ah non? Pourquoi?

IPA [(...) nø m_ɛm pa || — a nɔ̃ || puʁkwa ||]

1846

EN You look tired. — I do? I feel fine.

FR Tu as l'air fatigué (♀fatiguée). — Ah oui? Je me sens bien.

IPA [ty a l_ɛʁ fatigue (♀fatige) || — a wi || ʒø mø sɑ̃s bjɛ̃ ||]

1847

EN Lara called me last night. — She did? What did she say?

FR Lara m'a appelé (♀appelée) hier soir. — Ah oui? Qu'a-t-elle dit? > Ah oui? Qu'est-ce qu'elle t'a dit?

IPA [(...) m_a ap^le (♀ap^le) jɛʁ swaʁ || — a wi || k_a t_ɛl di || > a wi || kɛs^ k_ɛl t_a di ||]



1848

EN I've bought a new car. — You have? What kind is it?

FR J'ai acheté une nouvelle voiture. — Ah oui? C'est quel genre de voiture?

IPA [ʒ.ɛ aʃˈte yn nuvɛl vwatɥɐ || — a wi || sɛ kɛl ʒɑ̃k dø vwatɥɐ ||]

1849

EN Albert doesn't eat meat. — He doesn't? Does he eat eggs?

FR Albert ne mange pas de viande. — Ah non? Mange-t-il des œufs?

IPA [(...) nø mɑ̃ʒ pa dø vjɑ̃d || — a nɔ̃ || mɑ̃ʒ t‿il de zø ||]

1850

EN I've lost my key. — You have? When did you have it last?

FR J'ai perdu ma clé. — Ah oui? Quand l'avais-tu pour la dernière fois?

IPA [ʒ.ɛ pɛʁdy ma kle || — a wi || kɑ̃ l‿avɛ ty pɥɛ la dɛʁniɛʁ fwa ||]

1851

EN Angela can't drive. — She can't? She should learn.

FR Angela ne sait pas conduire. — Ah non? Elle devrait apprendre.

IPA [(...) nø sɛ pa kɔ̃dɥiɐ || — a nɔ̃ || ɛl dʰvɛ apɛɑ̃dɐ ||]



1852

EN I was born in Italy. — You were? I didn't know that.

FR Je suis né (♀née) en Italie. — Ah oui? Je ne savais pas.

IPA [ʒø sɥi ne (♀ne) ã italie || — a wi || ʒø nø save pa ||]

1853

EN I didn't sleep well last night. — You didn't? Was the bed uncomfortable?

FR Je n'ai pas bien dormi la semaine dernière. — Ah non? Le lit était-il inconfortable?

IPA [ʒø n_ε pa bjẽ dɔʁmi la s^men dɛʁnjɛʁ || — a nɔ̃ || lø li ete t_ɥil ɛkɔ̃fɔʁtabl ||]

1854

EN There's a football game on TV tonight. — There is? Are you going to watch it?

FR Il y a un match de football à la télé ce soir. — Ah oui? Vas-tu le regarder?

IPA [i l_ɥi a œ matʃ dø futbɔl a la tele sø swaʁ || — a wi || va ty lø ʁ^gɑʁde ||]

1855

EN I'm not happy. — You're not? Why not?

FR Je ne suis pas heureux (♀heureuse). — Ah non? Pourquoi?

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa z_øʁø (♀øʁøz) || — a nɔ̃ || puʁkwa ||]



1856

EN I saw Khalid last week. — You did? How is he?

FR J'ai vu Khalid la semaine dernière. — Ah oui?
Comment va-t-il?

IPA [ʒ.ɛ vy (...) la s^əmɛn dɛkɲjɛʁ || — a wi || komɑ̃ va
tɪl ||]

1857

EN Shakira works in a factory. — She does? What kind
of factory?

FR Shakira travaille dans une usine. — Ah oui? Quel
genre d'usine?

IPA [(...) tʁavaj dɑ̃ zɥn yzin || — a wi || kɛl ʒɑ̃ʁ dɥzin
||]

1858

EN I won't be here next week. — You won't? Where will
you be?

FR Je ne serai pas ici la semaine prochaine. — Ah non?
Où seras-tu?

IPA [ʒø nø s^əʁɛ pa zɪsi la s^əmɛn pʁɔʃɛn || — a nɔ̃ || u
s^əʁa ty ||]



1859

EN The clock isn't working. — It isn't? It was working yesterday.

FR L'horloge ne fonctionne pas. — Ah non? Elle fonctionnait hier.

IPA [l_ɔkloʒ nø fɔ̃ksjɔ̃ pa || — a nɔ̃ || ɛl fɔ̃ksjɔ̃nɛ jɛʁ ||]

1860

EN It's a nice day, isn't it? — Yes, it's beautiful.

FR C'est une belle journée, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, c'est magnifique.

IPA [sɛ t_yn bɛl ʒuʁnɛ | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | sɛ maɲifik ||]

1861

EN These flowers are nice, aren't they? — Yes, what kind are they?

FR Ces fleurs sont jolies, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, de quelle sorte sont-elles?

IPA [sɛ flœʁ sɔ̃ ʒoli | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | dø kɛl sɔʁt sɔ̃ t_ɛl ||]

1862

EN Bernard was at the party, wasn't he? — Yes, but I didn't speak to him.

FR Bernard était à la fête, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, mais je ne lui ai pas parlé.

IPA [(...) ɛtɛ a la fɛt | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | mɛ ʒø nø l_ɥi ɛ pa paʁle ||]



1863

EN You've been to Brazil, haven't you? — Yes, many times.

FR Tu es allé (♀allée) au Brésil, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, plusieurs fois.

IPA [ty ɛ ale (♀ale) o bʁezil | n̥e sɔ pa || — wi | plyzjœʁ fwa ||]

1864

EN You speak Chinese, don't you? — Yes, but not very well.

FR Tu parles chinois, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, mais pas très bien.

IPA [ty paʁl ʃinwa | n̥e sɔ pa || — wi | mɛ pa tʁɛ bjɛ̃ ||]

1865

EN Caroline looks tired, doesn't she? — Yes, she works very hard.

FR Caroline a l'air fatiguée, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, elle travaille beaucoup.

IPA [(...) a l̥ɛʁ fatigue | n̥e sɔ pa || — wi | ɛl tʁavaj boku ||]



1866

EN You'll help me, won't you? — Yes, of course I will.

FR Tu vas m'aider, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, bien sûr. > Oui, bien sûr que oui.

IPA [ty va m_ede | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | bjẽ syʁ || > wi | bjẽ syʁ kɔ wi ||]

1867

EN You haven't eaten yet, have you? — No, I'm not hungry.

FR Tu n'as pas encore mangé, n'est-ce pas? — Non, je n'ai pas faim.

IPA [ty n_a pa z_ãkɔʁ mɑ̃ʒe | n_e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | ʒø n_ɛ pa fẽ ||]

1868

EN You aren't tired, are you? — No, I feel fine.

FR Tu n'es pas fatigué (♀fatiguée), n'est-ce pas? — Non, je vais bien. > Non, je me sens bien.

IPA [ty n_ɛ pa fatigue (♀fatige) | n_e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | ʒø vɛ bjẽ || > nɔ̃ | ʒø mø sɑ̃s bjẽ ||]



1869

EN Igor's a very nice person, isn't he? — Yes, everybody likes him.

FR Igor est une gentille personne, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, tout le monde l'aime.

IPA [(...) e t_ɥn ʒɑ̃tiʝ pɛksɔ̃ | n_ɥe sɔ̃ pa || — wi | tu lø mɔ̃d l_ɥem ||]

1870

EN You can play the piano, can't you? — Yes, but I'm not very good.

FR Tu peux jouer du piano, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, mais je ne suis pas très bon (♀bonne).

IPA [ty pø ʒwe dy pjano | n_ɥe sɔ̃ pa || — wi | mɛ ʒø nø sɥi pa tʁɛ bɔ̃ (♀bɔ̃n) ||]

1871

EN You don't know Larisa's sister, do you? — No, I've never met her.

FR Tu ne connais pas la sœur de Larissa, n'est-ce pas? — Non, je ne l'ai jamais rencontrée.

IPA [ty nø kɔnɛ pa la sœʁ dø laʁisa | n_ɥe sɔ̃ pa || — nɔ̃ | ʒø nø l_ɥɛ ʒamɛ ʁɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ ||]



1872

EN Claude went to college, didn't he? — Yes, he studied psychology.

FR Claude est allé à l'université, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, il a étudié la psychologie.

IPA [(...) e ale a l_ynivɛksite | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | i l_a etydje la psikolozi ||]

1873

EN The movie wasn't very good, was it? — No, it was terrible.

FR Le film n'était pas très bon, n'est-ce pas? — Non, il était terrible.

IPA [lɔ film n_ete pa tʁɛ bɔ̃ | n_e sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | i l_ete tɛʁibl ||]

1874

EN Charlotte lives near you, doesn't she? — Yes, just a few blocks away.

FR Charlotte vit près de chez toi, n'est-ce pas? — Oui, à seulement quelques pâtés de maisons.

IPA [(...) vi pʁɛ dø ʃe twa | n_e sɔ pa || — wi | a sœl³mã kɛlk pate dø meʒɔ̃ ||]



1875

EN You won't tell anybody what I said, will you? — No, of course not.

FR Tu ne raconteras pas ce que je t'ai dit à personne, n'est-ce pas? — Non, bien sûr que non.

IPA [ty nø ʁakɔ̃tʁa pa sɔ kə ʒə tɛ di a pɛksɔ̃ | nɛ sɔ pa || — nɔ̃ | bjɛ̃ syʁ kə nɔ̃ ||]

1876

EN Diane works very hard. It's said that she works sixteen hours a day.

FR Diane travaille beaucoup. On dit qu'elle travaille seize heures par jour.

IPA [(...) tʁavaj boku || ʃ di kɛl tʁavaj sɛz œʁ paʁ ʒyʁ ||]

1877

EN The police are looking for a missing boy. It's believed that he was last seen walking home.

FR La police recherche un garçon disparu. On croit qu'il a été vu pour la dernière fois alors qu'il rentrait à la maison.

IPA [la polis ʁɔʃʁɛʃ œ̃ ɡaʁsɔ̃ dispaʁy || ʃ kʁwa kɛl a ete vy pyʁ la dɛʁnjɛʁ fwa alɔʁ kɛl ʁɑ̃tʁe a la mezɔ̃ ||]



1878

EN The strike started three weeks ago. It's expected that it'll end soon.

FR La grève a commencé il y a trois semaines. On s'attend à ce qu'elle finisse bientôt.

IPA [la ɡʁɛv a komɑ̃se i l̥i a tʁwa sɑ̃mɑ̃ || ɔ̃ sɑ̃tɑ̃ a sɔ̃ k_ɛl finis bjɛto ||]

1879

EN A friend of mine has been arrested. It's alleged that he hit a police officer.

FR Un de mes amis a été arrêté. On présume qu'il a frappé un policier.

IPA [œ̃ dɔ̃ me z_ami z_a ete aʁɛte || ɔ̃ pʁɛzym k_ɪl a fʁapɛ œ̃ polisje ||]

1880

EN It's reported that two people were injured in the explosion.

FR On rapporte que deux personnes ont été blessées dans l'explosion.

IPA [ɔ̃ ʁapɔʁt kɔ̃ dɔ̃ pɛʁsɔ̃n ɔ̃ ete blese dɑ̃ l_ɛksplɔzjɔ̃ ||]

1881

EN Let's go and see that movie. It's supposed to be good.

FR Allons voir ce film. Il est censé être bon.

IPA [alɔ̃ vwaʁ sɔ̃ film || i l_e sɑ̃se ɛtʁ bɔ̃ ||]



1882

EN Emil is supposed to have hit a police officer, but I don't believe it.

FR Emil est censé avoir frappé un policier, mais je ne le crois pas.

IPA [(...) e sãse avwak fɤape œ polisje | mɛ ʒø nø lø kɤwa pa ||]

1883

EN The plan is supposed to be a secret, but everybody seems to know about it.

FR Le plan est censé être un secret, mais tout le monde semble le connaître.

IPA [lø plã n_ɛ sãse etɤ œ s'kɤɛ | mɛ tu lø mɔ̃d sãbl lø konɛtɤ ||]

1884

EN What are you doing at work? You're supposed to be on vacation.

FR Que fais-tu au travail? Tu es censé (♀censée) être en vacances.

IPA [kø fɛ ty o tɤavaj || ty ɛ sãse (♀sãse) etɤ ã vakãs ||]



1885

EN Svetlana was supposed to call me last night, but she didn't.

FR Svetlana était censée m'appeler hier soir, mais elle ne l'a pas fait.

IPA [(...) ete sãse m_apʰle jɛʁ swaʁ | mɛ el nɔ l_a pa fɛ ||]

1886

EN Our guests were supposed to arrive at seven thirty (7:30), but they were late.

FR Nos invités (♀invitées) étaient censés (♀censées) arriver à sept heures trente (7 h 30), mais ils (♀elles) étaient en retard.

IPA [no z_ẽvite (♀ẽvite) ete sãse (♀sãse) aʁive a sɛ t_œʁ tʁãt (7 h 30) | mɛ il (♀el) ete t_ã ʁʰtaʁ ||]

1887

EN I'd better hurry. I'm supposed to meet Maksim in ten minutes.

FR Je dois me dépêcher. Je suis censé (♀censée) rencontrer Maksim dans dix minutes.

IPA [ʒɔ dwa mɔ depeʃɛ || ʒɔ sɥi sãse (♀sãse) ʁãkõtʁɛ (...) dã dis minyt ||]



1888

EN You're not supposed to park your car here. It's private parking only.

FR Tu n'es pas censé (♀censée) garer ta voiture ici. C'est un parking privé.

IPA [ty n_ɛ pa sãse (♀sãse) gaʁe ta vwatyʁ isi || sɛ t_œ paʁkiŋ pʁive ||]

1889

EN Gerard is feeling much better after his operation, but he's still not supposed to do any heavy lifting.

FR Gerard se sent beaucoup mieux depuis son opération, mais il n'est toujours pas censé lever quoi que ce soit de lourd.

IPA [(...) sɔ sã boku mjø d'ɔpi sɔ n_ɔpeʁasjɔ̃ | mɛ il n_e tuʒuʁ pa sãse l'vɛ kwa kɔ sɔ swa dɔ luʁ ||]

1890

EN This coat is dirty. You should get it cleaned.

FR Ce manteau est sale. Tu devrais le faire nettoyer.

IPA [sɔ mãto e sal || ty d'vʁɛ lɔ fɛʁ netwaje ||]

1891

EN I think you should get your hair cut really short.

FR Je pense que tu devrais te faire couper les cheveux vraiment courts.

IPA [ʒø pãs kɔ ty d'vʁɛ tɔ fɛʁ kupe le ʃ'vø vʁɛmã kuʁ ||]



1892

EN How often do you have your car serviced?

FR À quelle fréquence fais-tu entretenir ta voiture?

IPA [a kɛl fʁɛkãs fɛ ty ɑ̃tʁˈtɯnik ta vwatyʁ ||]

1893

EN I don't like having my picture taken.

FR Je n'aime pas qu'on prenne ma photo.

IPA [ʒø n_ɛm pa k_ɔ̃ pʁɛn ma foto ||]

1894

EN Our neighbor just got air conditioning installed in their house.

FR Notre voisin (♀voisine) vient de se faire installer l'air climatisé dans sa maison.

IPA [nɔtʁ vwazɛ̃ (♀vwazin) vjɛ̃ dø sø fɛʁ ɛ̃stale l_ɛʁ
klimatize dɑ̃ sa mɛzɔ̃ ||]

1895

EN Casper had his license taken away for driving too fast again.

FR Casper s'est fait retirer son permis de conduire pour avoir encore conduit trop rapidement.

IPA [(...) s_ɛ fɛ ʁˈtiʁɛ sɔ̃ pɛʁmi dø kɔ̃dɥiʁ pu ʁ_avwaʁ
ɑ̃kɔʁ kɔ̃dɥi tʁo ʁapidˈmɑ̃ ||]



1896

EN Olivia got her passport stolen.

FR Olivia s'est fait voler son passeport.

IPA [(...) s_ɛ fɛ vole sɔ̃ paspɔʁ ||]

1897

EN Have you ever had your flight canceled?

FR A-t-on déjà annulé ton vol?

IPA [a t_ɔ̃ deʒa anyle tɔ̃ vɔl ||]

1898

EN Did I tell you about Luisa? She got her purse stolen last week.

FR T'ai-je parlé de Luisa? Elle s'est fait voler son sac à main la semaine dernière.

IPA [t_ɛ ʒø paʁle dø (...) || ɛl s_ɛ fɛ vole sɔ̃ sak a mɛ̃ la sʷmɛn dɛʁnjɛʁ ||]

1899

EN Hubert was in a fight last night. He got his nose broken.

FR Hubert s'est battu hier soir. Il s'est fait casser le nez.

IPA [(...) s_ɛ baty jɛʁ swaʁ || il s_ɛ fɛ kase lɔ̃ ne ||]



1900

EN Olivia said that she was going away for a few days
and would call me when she got back.

FR Olivia a dit qu'elle partait pour quelques jours et
qu'elle m'appellerait à son retour.

IPA [(...) a di k_ɛl pɑʁtɛ puʁ kɛlk ʒuʁ e k_ɛl m_ɔapɛl^əʁɛ a
sɔ̃ ʁ^ətʉʁ ||]



GMS #1901 - 2000

1901

EN Leonardo's coming to the party tonight. — He is? I thought you said he wasn't coming.

FR Leonardo vient à la fête ce soir. — Ah oui? Je pensais que tu avais dit qu'il ne viendrait pas.

IPA [(...) vjẽ a la fɛt sɔ swaʁ || — a wi || ʒø pãsɛ kɔ ty avɛ di k_ɪl nø vjẽdʁɛ pa ||]

1902

EN I know lots of people. — You do? I thought you said you didn't know anybody.

FR Je connais des tas de gens. — Ah oui? Je pensais que tu avais dit que tu ne connaissais personne.

IPA [ʒø kɔnɛ dɛ ta dø ʒã || — a wi || ʒø pãsɛ kɔ ty avɛ di kɔ ty nø kɔnɛʁ pɛʁsɔn ||]

1903

EN Isabelle will be here next week. — She will? But didn't you say she wouldn't be here?

FR Isabelle va être ici la semaine prochaine. — Ah oui? N'avais-tu pas dit qu'elle ne serait pas ici?

IPA [(...) va ɛtʁ isi la sˁmɛn pʁɔʃɛn || — a wi || n_ave ty pa di k_ɛl nø sˁʁɛ pa z_ɪsi ||]



1904

EN I'm going out tonight. — You are? But you said you were staying home.

FR Je sors ce soir. — Ah oui? Mais tu as dit que tu restais à la maison.

IPA [ʒø sɔʁ sə swaʁ || — a wi || mɛ ty a di kø ty ʁɛstɛ a la mɛzɔ ||]

1905

EN I can speak a little French. — You can? But earlier you said you couldn't.

FR Je parle un peu français. — Ah oui? Mais tu as dit que tu ne pouvais pas plus tôt.

IPA [ʒø parl œ pø fʁɑ̃sɛ || — a wi || mɛ ty a di kø ty nø puvɛ pa plys to ||]

1906

EN I haven't been to the movies in ages. — You haven't? I thought you said you had just gone a few days ago.

FR Je ne suis pas allé (♀allée) au cinéma depuis des lunes. — Ah non? Je pensais que tu avais dit que tu y étais allé (♀allée) il y a quelques jours.

IPA [ʒø nø sɥi pa z_ale (♀ale) o sinema d'pɥi de lyn || — a nɔ̃ || ʒø pɑ̃sɛ kø ty avɛ di kø ty i etɛ ale (♀ale) i l_ɥi a kɛlk ʒuʁ ||]



1907

EN Maalik said he had woken up feeling sick, so he hadn't gone to work.

FR Maalik a dit qu'il s'était mal senti à son réveil, alors il n'était pas allé au travail.

IPA [(...) a di k_ɪl s_ɛtɛ mal sɑ̃ti a sɑ̃ kɛvɛj | alɔ k_ɪl n_ɛtɛ pa z_{al}ɛ o tʁavaj ||]

1908

EN Jasmine said that her new job is pretty interesting. > Jasmine said that her new job was pretty interesting.

FR Jasmine a dit que son nouveau travail est plutôt intéressant. > Jasmine a dit que son nouveau travail était plutôt intéressant.

IPA [(...) a di kə sɑ̃ nuvo tʁavaj e plyto t_ɛtɛkɛsɑ̃ || > (...) a di kə sɑ̃ nuvo tʁavaj ɛtɛ plyto t_ɛtɛkɛsɑ̃ ||]

1909

EN She told me that she wants to go to South America next year. > She told me that she wanted to go to South America next year.

FR Elle m'a dit qu'elle veut aller en Amérique du Sud cette année. > Elle m'a dit qu'elle voulait aller en Amérique du Sud cette année.

IPA [ɛl m_a di k_ɛl vø alɛ k_{ɔ̃} n_ɛamɛʁik dy syd sɛt ane || > ɛl m_a di k_ɛl vylɛ alɛ k_{ɔ̃} n_ɛamɛʁik dy syd sɛt ane ||]



1910

EN The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.

FR Le docteur m'a dit de rester au lit pour quelques jours.

IPA [lø dɔktœʁ m_a di dø ʁeste o li puʁ kɛlk ʒuʁ ||]

1911

EN I told Lucien not to shout.

FR J'ai dit à Lucien de ne pas crier.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ di a (...) dø nø pa kʁije ||]

1912

EN Michiko asked me not to tell anybody what had happened.

FR Michiko m'a demandé de ne pas raconter à personne ce qui s'était passé.

IPA [(...) m_a d'mãde dø nø pa ʁakɔ̃te a pɛʁsøn sɔ ki s_ɛte pase ||]

1913

EN Noboru was taking a long time to get ready, so I told him to hurry up.

FR Noboru tardait trop à se préparer, alors je lui ai dit de se dépêcher.

IPA [(...) takde tʁo a sɔ pʁepaʁe | alɔʁ ʒø lɥi ɛ di dø sɔ depeʃe ||]



1914

EN Lilianne was nervous about the situation, so I told her to relax and take it easy.

FR Lilianne était nerveuse à propos de la situation, alors je lui ai dit de relaxer et de ne pas s'en faire.

IPA [(...) ete nɛʁvøz a pʁopo dø la sitʁasjɔ̃ | alɔʁ ʒø lɥi ɛ di dø ʁˈlakse e dø nø pa s_ɑ̃ fɛʁ ||]

1915

EN The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and asked me to open my bag.

FR Le douanier m'a regardé (♀regardée) d'un air suspicieux et m'a demandé d'ouvrir mon sac.

IPA [lø dwanje m_a ʁˈgɑʁde (♀ʁˈgɑʁde) d_œ ɛʁ syspisjø e m_a dˈmɑ̃de d_ʊvʁiʁ mɔ̃ sak ||]

1916

EN What happened to you last night?

FR Que t'est-il arrivé hier soir?

IPA [kø t_e t_il aʁive jɛʁ swaʁ ||]

1917

EN How many people came to the meeting?

FR Combien de gens sont venus à la réunion?

IPA [kɔ̃bjɛ̃ dø ʒɑ̃ sɔ̃ vˈny a la ʁeynjɔ̃ ||]



1918

EN Which bus goes downtown?

FR Quel autobus va au centre-ville?

IPA [kɛ l_ɔtobys va o sɑ̃tr˘vil ||]

1919

EN Who do you want to speak to?

FR À qui veux-tu parler?

IPA [a ki vø ty paʁle ||]

1920

EN What was the weather like yesterday?

FR Quel temps faisait-il hier?

IPA [kɛl tɑ̃ f˘zɛ t_jil jɛʁ ||]

1921

EN To whom do you wish to speak?

FR À qui souhaitez-tu parler?

IPA [a ki swɛt ty paʁle ||]

1922

EN Haven't we met somewhere before?

FR Ne nous sommes-nous pas déjà rencontrés
(♀rencontrées)?

IPA [nø nu sɔm nu pa dɛʒa vɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ (♀vɑ̃kɔ̃tʁɛ) ||]



1923

EN Don't you want to go to the party? — No, I don't want to go.

FR Ne veux-tu pas aller à la fête? — Non, je ne veux pas y aller.

IPA [nø vø ty pa z_ɥale a la fet || — nɔ̃ | ʒø nø vø pa z_ɥi ale ||]

1924

EN Why don't we go out for a meal tonight?

FR Pourquoi ne sortons-nous pas manger ce soir?

IPA [puʁkwa nø sɔʁtɔ̃ nu pa mɑ̃ʒe sø swaʁ ||]

1925

EN Why wasn't Nicholas at work yesterday?

FR Pourquoi Nicholas n'était-il pas au travail hier?

IPA [puʁkwa (...) n_ɛtɛ t_ɥil pa o tʁavaj jɛʁ ||]

1926

EN We won't see Miriam tonight. — Why not? Isn't she coming?

FR Nous ne verrons pas Miriam ce soir. — Pourquoi? Ne vient-elle pas?

IPA [nu nø vɛʁɔ̃ pa (...) sø swaʁ || — puʁkwa || nø vjɛ̃ t_ɥɛl pa ||]



1927

EN I'll have to borrow some money. — Why? Don't you have any?

FR J'aurai besoin d'emprunter de l'argent. — Pourquoi? N'en as-tu pas?

IPA [ʒ_ɔkɛ bɔʁwɛ̃ d_ãpʁɔ̃tɛ dø l_ɑkʒɑ̃ || — puʁkwa || n_ã a ty pa ||]

1928

EN What time is it? > Do you know what time it is?

FR Quelle heure est-il? > Sais-tu quelle heure il est?

IPA [kɛ l_œʁ e t_il || > sɛ ty kɛ l_œʁ i l_e ||]

1929

EN Who are those people? — I don't know who those people are.

FR Qui sont ces gens? > Je ne sais pas qui sont ces gens.

IPA [ki sɔ̃ se ʒɑ̃ || > ʒø nø sɛ pa ki sɔ̃ se ʒɑ̃ ||]

1930

EN Where can I find Oliver? > Can you tell me where I can find Oliver?

FR Où puis-je trouver Oliver? > Peux-tu me dire où je peux trouver Oliver?

IPA [u pɥi ʒø tʁuve (...) || > pø ty mø diʁ u ʒø pø tʁuve (...) ||]



1931

EN How much will it cost? > Do you have any idea how much it'll cost?

FR Combien est-ce que ça coûtera? > As-tu une idée de combien ça coûtera?

IPA [kɔ̃bjɛ̃ n_ɛs° kə sa kut°ʁa || > a ty yn ide dɔ kɔ̃bjɛ̃ sa kut°ʁa ||]

1932

EN What time does the movie begin? > Do you know what time the movie begins?

FR À quelle heure le film commence-t-il? > Sais-tu à quelle heure commence le film?

IPA [a kɛ l_œʁ lə film komãs t_il || > sɛ ty a kɛ l_œʁ komãs lə film ||]

1933

EN What do you mean? > Please explain what you mean.

FR Que veux-tu dire? > Explique ce que tu veux dire, s'il te plaît.

IPA [kə vø ty diʁ || > ɛksplik sɔ kə ty vø diʁ | s_il tø ple ||]



1934

EN Why did she leave early? > I wonder why she left early.

FR Pourquoi est-elle partie tôt? > Je me demande pourquoi elle est partie tôt.

IPA [puʁkwa e t_ɛl paʁti to || > ʒø mø d^əmɑ̃d puʁkwa e l_ɛ paʁti to ||]

1935

EN How far is it to the airport? > Can you tell me how far it is to the airport?

FR À quelle distance est l'aéroport? > Peux-tu me dire à quelle distance est l'aéroport?

IPA [a kɛl distãs e l_ɛæʁopɔʁ || > pø ty mø diʁ a kɛl distãs e l_ɛæʁopɔʁ ||]

1936

EN How much does it cost to park here? > Could you tell me how much it costs to park here?

FR Combien est-ce que ça coûte pour se garer ici? > Pourrais-tu me dire combien ça coûte pour se garer ici?

IPA [kɔ̃bjɛ̃ n_ɛs^ə kø sa kut puʁ sø gaʁe isi || > puʁɛ ty mø diʁ kɔ̃bjɛ̃ sa kut puʁ sø gaʁe isi ||]



1937

EN She asked if I was willing to travel.

FR Elle a demandé si j'étais partant pour voyager.

IPA [ɛ l_a dʰmãde si ʒ_ete partã puκ vwajaze ||]

1938

EN She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.

FR Elle voulait savoir ce que je fais dans mes temps libres.

IPA [ɛl vule savwak sɔ kɔ ʒɔ fɛ dã me tã libκ ||]

1939

EN She asked how long I had been working at my present job.

FR Elle a demandé depuis combien de temps j'occupais mon emploi actuel.

IPA [ɛ l_a dʰmãde dʰpuɪ kɔbjɛ dɔ tã ʒ_okypɛ mɔ n_ãplwa aktɥɛl ||]

1940

EN She asked why I had applied for the job.

FR Elle a demandé pourquoi je postulais pour cet emploi.

IPA [ɛ l_a dʰmãde puκkwa ʒɔ postulais puκ sɛ t_ãplwa ||]



1941

EN She wanted to know if I could speak another language.

FR Elle voulait savoir si je pouvais parler d'autres langues.

IPA [ɛl vule savwaʁ si ʒø puve paʁle dotʁ lɑ̃g ||]

1942

EN She asked if I had a driver's license.

FR Elle a demandé si j'avais un permis de conduire.

IPA [ɛ l_a dʁmɑ̃de si ʒave œ pʁɛmi dø kɔ̃dʁɥɛ ||]

1943

EN Natalie doesn't have a car, and neither does Oliver.

FR Natalie n'a pas de voiture et Oliver non plus.

IPA [(...) n_a pa dø vwatɥɛ e (...) nɔ̃ plys ||]

1944

EN Is it going to rain? — I hope not.

FR Va-t-il pleuvoir? — J'espère que non.

IPA [va t_il pløvwɑʁ || — ʒ_ɛspʁɛ kə nɔ̃ ||]



1945

EN Do you think Remy will get the job? — I guess so.

FR Penses-tu que Remy va obtenir l'emploi? — Je pense que oui.

IPA [pãs ty kə ʁ^əmi va ɔpt^əniʁ l_ˈɑ̃plwa || — ʒə pãs kə wi ||]

1946

EN Is Pauline married? — I don't think she is.

FR Pauline est-elle mariée? — Je ne pense pas qu'elle le soit.

IPA [(...) e t_ˈɛl maʁje || — ʒə nø pãs pa k_ˈɛl lə swa ||]

1947

EN Do you think you'll get a raise soon? — I hope so.

FR Penses-tu avoir une promotion bientôt? — J'espère que oui.

IPA [pãs ty avwa ɛ_ˈyn pʁomosj^{ɔ̃} bj^{ɛ̃}t^ɔ || — ʒ_ˈesp^ɛʁ kə wi ||]

1948

EN Do you have a room for tonight? — I'm afraid not.

FR As-tu une chambre pour ce soir? — J'ai bien peur que non.

IPA [a ty yn ʃɑ̃bʁ p^uʁ s^ə swaʁ || — ʒ_ˈɛ bj^{ɛ̃} p^ɔʁ kə n^{ɔ̃} ||]



1949

EN Do you have to leave already? — I'm afraid so.

FR Dois-tu partir tôt? — J'ai bien peur que oui.

IPA [dwa ty partik to || — ʒɛ bjɛ̃ pøʁ kə wi ||]

1950

EN Do you think John will be at the party? — I hope not.

FR Penses-tu que John sera à la fête? — J'espère que non.

IPA [pãs ty kə john sʁa a la fɛt || — ʒɛspɛʁ kə nɔ̃ ||]

1951

EN Is the concert at seven thirty (7:30)? — I think so.

FR Le concert est-il à dix-neuf heures trente (19 h 30)?
— Je pense que oui.

IPA [lɔ̃ kɔ̃sɛʁ e tɥil a diznœ vœʁ tʁɑ̃t (19 h 30) || — ʒø
pãs kə wi ||]

1952

EN Is Hitomi working tomorrow? — I suppose so.

FR Hitomi travaille-t-il demain? — Je suppose que oui.

IPA [(...) tʁavaj tɥil dʁmɛ̃ || — ʒø sypoz kə wi ||]



1953

EN You notice the sky is blue and the sun is shining.
You say, "It's a beautiful day isn't it?"

FR Tu remarques que le ciel est bleu et que le soleil brille. Tu dis : « C'est une belle journée, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ʁ^omaʁk kø lø sjel e blø e kø lø solej bʁij || ty di |
sɛ t_{yn} bel zʁœne | n_e sø pa ||]

1954

EN You notice the restaurant prices are very high. You say, "It's pretty expensive, isn't it?"

FR Tu remarques que les prix au restaurant sont très élevés. Tu dis : « C'est plutôt cher, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ʁ^omaʁk kø le pʁi o ʁɛstɔʁɑ̃ sɑ̃ tʁɛ z_{ɛl}^{ve} || ty di |
sɛ plyto ʃɛʁ | n_e sø pa ||]

1955

EN You really enjoyed your training course. You say, "The course was great, wasn't it?"

FR Tu as vraiment aimé ton cours de formation. Tu dis : « Le cours était génial, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty a vʁɛmɑ̃ t_eme tɔ̃ kuʁ dø fɔʁmasjɔ̃ || ty di | lø
kuʁ ɛtɛ zenjal | n_e sø pa ||]



1956

EN You notice your friend's hair is much shorter than last time. You say, "You had your hair cut, didn't you?"

FR Tu remarques que les cheveux de ton ami (♀amie) sont beaucoup plus courts que la dernière fois. Tu dis : « Tu t'es fait couper les cheveux, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ʁ^hmaʁk kə le ʃ^hvø dø tɔ̃ n_hami (♀ami) sɔ̃ boku
plys kuʁ kə la dəʁnjɛʁ fwa || ty di | ty t_hɛ fɛ kupe le
ʃ^hvø | n_hɛ sɔ̃ pa ||]

1957

EN You notice the woman singing has a nice voice. You say, "She has a good voice, doesn't she?"

FR Tu remarques que la femme qui chante a une belle voix. Tu dis : « Elle a une belle voix, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ʁ^hmaʁk kə la fam ki ʃɑ̃t a yn bɛl vwa || ty di | ɛ
l_ha yn bɛl vwa | n_hɛ sɔ̃ pa ||]

1958

EN You're trying on a new jacket and don't like it. You say, "This doesn't look very good on me, does it?"

FR Tu essaies un veston et tu ne l'aimes pas. Tu dis : « Ça ne me fait pas très bien, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ɛsɛ z_hœ vɛstɔ̃ ɛ ty nø l_hɛm pa || ty di | sa nø mø fɛ
pa tʁɛ bjɛ̃ | n_hɛ sɔ̃ pa ||]



1959

EN The cashier is putting your groceries in a plastic bag. You say, "Excuse me, don't you have any paper bags?"

FR Le caissier (♀la caissière) est en train d'emballer tes achats dans un sac de plastique. Tu dis : « Excusez-moi, n'avez-vous pas de sac de papier? »

IPA [lø kesje (♀la kesjɛʁ) e tũ tʁẽ dũbale te z_ɛfa dũ z_ẽ sak dø plastik || ty di | ɛkskyze mwa | n_ave vu pa dø sak dø papje ||]

1960

EN You're looking for your keys. Maybe Ichirou has seen them. You ask, "You haven't seen my keys, have you?"

FR Tu cherches tes clés. Peut-être qu'Ichirou les a vues. Tu demandes : « Tu n'as pas vu mes clés, n'est-ce pas? »

IPA [ty ʃɛʁʃ te kle || pøtɛʁ k (...) le z_ɛ vy || ty d³mãd | ty n_ɛ pa vy me kle | n_e sø pa ||]

1961

EN Serge has a car and you need a ride to the station. You ask, "Could you give me a ride to the station?"

FR Serge a une voiture et tu as besoin qu'on t'emmène à la gare. Tu demandes : « Pourrais-tu m'emmener à la gare? »

IPA [(...) a yn vwatyʁ e ty a bøzwẽ k_ɔ t_ãmen a la gaʁ || ty d³mãd | puʁɛ ty m_ãm³ne a la gaʁ ||]



1962

EN Would you mind closing the door?

FR Aurais-tu l'obligeance de fermer la porte?

IPA [oʁe ty l_ɔbliʒɑ̃s dø fɛʁme la pɔʁt ||]

1963

EN Would you mind turning off the lights?

FR Aurais-tu l'obligeance d'éteindre les lumières?

IPA [oʁe ty l_ɔbliʒɑ̃s d_etɛ̃dʁ le lymjɛʁ ||]

1964

EN Renee suggested going to the movies.

FR Renee a suggéré d'aller au cinéma.

IPA [(...) a syʒʒeʁe d_ale o sinema ||]

1965

EN Suddenly everybody stopped talking. There was silence.

FR Tout le monde a soudainement arrêté de parler.
C'était silencieux.

IPA [tu lø mɔ̃d a sudɛ̃nˈmɑ̃ t_ʁɛte dø pɑʁle || se ete
silɑ̃sjø ||]



1966

EN I'll do the shopping when I've finished cleaning the apartment.

FR Je ferai les courses quand j'aurai fini de nettoyer l'appartement.

IPA [ʒø fʁɛ le kuʁs kɑ̃ ʒ_ɔʁɛ fini dø netwaje l_apartˈmɑ̃
||]

1967

EN He tried to avoid answering my question.

FR Il a essayé d'éviter ma question.

IPA [i l_a esɛʝe d_evite ma kɛstjɔ̃ ||]

1968

EN Have you ever considered going to live in another country? — Sure, but I don't know how much it would cost.

FR As-tu déjà songé à vivre dans un autre pays? — Bien sûr, mais je ne sais pas combien ça coûterait.

IPA [a ty dɛʒa sɔ̃ʒe a vivʁ dɑ̃ z_œ n_otʁ pei || — bjɛ̃ syʁ |
mɛ ʒø nø sɛ pa kɔ̃bjɛ̃ sa kutˈʁɛ ||]



1969

EN When I'm on vacation, I enjoy not having to get up early.

FR Quand je suis en vacances, j'aime ne pas devoir me lever tôt.

IPA [kã ʒø sqi z ɑ̃ vakãs | ʒ ɛm nø pa d ʰvwaʁ mø l ʰve to
||]

1970

EN Rashmi has given up trying to lose weight.

FR Rashmi a laissé tomber ses tentatives de perte de poids.

IPA [(...) a leʁe tɔ̃be se tãtativ dø pɛʁt dø pwa ||]

1971

EN Niraj doesn't want to retire. He wants to go on working.

FR Niraj ne veut pas prendre sa retraite. Il veut continuer de travailler.

IPA [(...) nø vø pa pʁãdʁ sa ʁ ʔʁɛt || il vø kɔ̃tinʁe dø
ʁavaje ||]

1972

EN You keep interrupting when I'm talking.

FR Tu ne cesses de m'interrompre quand je parle.

IPA [ty nø ses dø m ɛ̃tɛʁɔ̃pʁ kã ʒø paʁl ||]



1973

EN I can't imagine Theo riding a motorcycle.

FR Je n'arrive pas à imaginer Theo conduisant une moto.

IPA [ʒø n_ɑʁiv pa a imɑʒine (...) kɔ̃dʁizɑ̃ t_yn moto ||]

1974

EN I don't mind being kept waiting.

FR Ça ne me dérange pas qu'on me fasse attendre.

IPA [sa nø mø deʁɑ̃ʒ pa k_ʃ mø fas atɑ̃dʁ ||]

1975

EN They admitted to having stolen the money.

FR Ils (♀elles) ont admis avoir volé l'argent.

IPA [il (♀ɛl) ɔ̃ admi z_avwaʁ vole l_ɑʁʒɑ̃ ||]

1976

EN I now regret saying what I said.

FR Je regrette maintenant ce que j'ai dit.

IPA [ʒø ʁ_ɡʁɛt mɛ̃tʁ_nɑ̃ sɔ kə ʒ_ɛ di ||]

1977

EN She denied that she had stolen the money.

FR Elle a nié avoir volé l'argent.

IPA [ɛ l_a nje avwaʁ vole l_ɑʁʒɑ̃ ||]



1978

EN Sabine suggested that we go to the movies.

FR Sabine a suggéré que nous allions au cinéma.

IPA [(...) a sygzɛʁe kə nu z_aljɔ̃ o sinema ||]

1979

EN Should we postpone leaving today until tomorrow?
— No, we should try leaving as soon as possible.

FR Devrait-on remettre le départ à demain? — Non, on devrait essayer de partir aussi tôt que possible.

IPA [dʰvʁɛ t_ɔ̃ ʁʰmetʁ lə depaʁ a dʰmɛ̃ || — nɔ̃ | ɔ̃ dʰvʁɛ
eseje dø ʁaktiʁ osi to kə posibl ||]

1980

EN My car isn't very reliable. It keeps breaking down.

FR Ma voiture n'est pas très fiable. Elle ne cesse de tomber en panne.

IPA [ma vwatyʁ n_e pa tʁɛ fjabl || ɛl nø sɛs dø tɔ̃be ʁ_ã
pan ||]

1981

EN It was very funny. I couldn't stop laughing.

FR C'était très drôle. Je ne pouvais pas arrêter de rire.

IPA [sɛ ɛtɛ tʁɛ dʁol || ʒø nø puve pa z_akɛtɛ dø ʁiʁ ||]



1982

EN It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home.

FR Il était tard, alors nous avons décidé de rentrer en taxi.

IPA [i l_ete tak | aloʁ nu z_avõ deside dø kãtʁe kã taksi
||]

1983

EN Vincent was in a difficult situation, so I agreed to help him.

FR Vincent était dans une situation difficile, alors j'ai accepté de l'aider.

IPA [(...) etɛ dã z_yn sitʁasjõ difisil | aloʁ ʒ_ɛ aksepte dø
l_ede ||]

1984

EN How old were you when you learned to drive?

FR Quel âge avais-tu quand tu as appris à conduire?

IPA [kɛ l_aʒ avɛ ty kã ty a apʁi a kõdʁiʁ ||]

1985

EN Valerie failed to make a good impression at the job interview.

FR Valerie n'a pas réussi à donner une bonne impression lors de l'entrevue d'embauche.

IPA [(...) n_a pa ʁɛysi a done k_yn bõn ɛpʁɛsjõ lɔʁ dø
l_ãtʁ^vy d_ãboʃ ||]



1986

EN We decided not to go out because of the weather.

FR Nous avons décidé de ne pas sortir à cause du mauvais temps.

IPA [nu z_ʌvɔ̃ deside dø nø pa sɔʁtiʁ a koz dy move tã ||]

1987

EN I promised not to be late.

FR J'ai promis de ne pas être en retard.

IPA [ʒ_ɛ pʁomi dø nø pa z_ɛtʁ ɑ̃ ʁ^ətaʁ ||]

1988

EN Are you thinking of buying a car? — Yeah, but I still haven't made up my mind.

FR Penses-tu acheter une voiture? — Ouais, mais je ne me suis pas encore décidé (♀décidée).

IPA [pãs ty aʃ^əte ʁ_{yn} vwatyʁ || — we | mɛ ʒø nø mø sɥi pa z_{ɑ̃}kɔʁ deside (♀deside) ||]

1989

EN They seem to have plenty of money.

FR Ils (♀elles) semblent avoir beaucoup d'argent.

IPA [il (♀ɛl) sãbl avwaʁ boku d_ʌʁʒã ||]



1990

EN I like Victoria, but I think she tends to talk too much.

FR J'aime Victoria, mais je pense qu'elle a tendance à trop parler.

IPA [ʒɛm (...) | mɛ ʒø pãs k_ɛl a tãdãs a tʁo paʁle ||]

1991

EN Nikolai pretended not to see me when he passed me on the street.

FR Nikolai a prétendu ne pas me voir lorsqu'il est passé à côté de moi dans la rue.

IPA [(...) a pʁɛtãdy nø pa mø vwɑʁ lɔʁsk il ɛ pase a kote dø mwa dã la ʁy ||]

1992

EN I pretended to be reading the newspaper.

FR J'ai prétendu lire le journal.

IPA [ʒɛ pʁɛtãdy liʁ lø ʒuʁnal ||]

1993

EN You seem to have lost weight.

FR Tu sembles avoir perdu du poids.

IPA [ty sãbl avwɑʁ pɛʁdy dy pwa ||]



1994

EN Yannick seems to be enjoying his new job.

FR Yannick semble aimer son nouvel emploi.

IPA [(...) sābl eme sɔ̃ nuvɛ l_ãplwa ||]

1995

EN I wouldn't dare tell him.

FR Je n'oserais pas lui dire.

IPA [ʒø n_ozʁɛ pa lɥi diʁ ||]

1996

EN Can somebody show me how to change the cartridge in this printer? — Sure, I will.

FR Est-ce que quelqu'un pourrait me montrer comment changer la cartouche de cette imprimante? — Bien sûr, je vais te le montrer.

IPA [ɛs° kø kɛlkœ puʁɛ mø mɔ̃tʁɛ komã fãʒe la kɑʁtuʃ dø sɛt ɛpʁimãt || — bjɛ̃ syʁ | ʒø vɛ tɔ lø mɔ̃tʁɛ ||]

1997

EN Yvonne tends to forget things.

FR Yvonne a tendance à oublier des choses.

IPA [yvonne a tãdãs a ubliʒe de ʒoz ||]



1998

EN They claim to have solved the problem.

FR Ils prétendent avoir résolu le problème.

IPA [il pʁɛtɑ̃d avwaʁ ʁezoly lə pʁɔblɛm ||]

1999

EN Would you know what to do if there was a fire in the building? — Not really.

FR Saurais-tu quoi faire s'il y avait un incendie dans l'édifice? — Pas vraiment.

IPA [soʁɛ ty kwa fɛʁ s'il i avɛ t_œ n_ɛsɑ̃di dɑ l_ɛdɪfis || — pa vʁɛmɑ̃ ||]

2000

EN I was really astonished. I didn't know what to say.

FR J'étais vraiment étonné (♀étonnée). Je ne savais pas quoi dire.

IPA [ʒ_ɛtɛ vʁɛmɑ̃ t_ɛtone (♀etone) || ʒø nø savɛ pa kwa diʁ ||]



French Index

- a** [a]: 1004, 1011, 1016, 1017, 1024, 1025, 1033, 1034, 1049, 1053, 1054, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1072, 1081, 1083, 1105... +97
à [a]: 1009, 1012, 1014, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1039, 1041, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1069, 1086, 1086... +199
a [l_a]: 1003, 1005, 1053, 1054, 1071, 1096, 1151, 1178, 1182, 1508, 1738, 1872, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1957, 1967, 1977
a [n_a]: 1011, 1020, 1066, 1070, 1080, 1081, 1083, 1105, 1172, 1173, 1189, 1657, 1661, 1721, 1728, 1769... +1
a [z_a]: 1086, 1088, 1135, 1879, 1960
accepté [aksepte]: 1983
accident [n_aksidã]: 1047, 1700, 1702
achats [z_aʃa]: 1959
achète [aʃet]: 1349
acheté [aʃte]: 1152, 1434, 1716, 1819, 1831, 1848
acheter [aʃte]: 1237, 1328, 1462, 1464, 1467, 1472, 1482, 1519, 1724, 1988
acheter [z_aʃte]: 1684
actuel [aktɥel]: 1939
admis [admi]: 1975
adresse [adʁes]: 1041
âge [l_aʒ]: 1053, 1092, 1984
agréable [z_agʁeabl]: 1715
ah [a]: 1429, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849... +16
ai [ɛ]: 1007, 1637, 1656, 1812, 1862, 1913, 1914
aide-moi [ɛd mwa]: 1761
aiguisé [z_egize]: 1420
aime [ɛm]: 1575, 1788
aimé [ɛme]: 1193, 1773
aime [l_ɛm]: 1759
aimé [t_ɛme]: 1955
aimé [z_ɛme]: 1791
aimer [ɛme]: 1294, 1296, 1432, 1994
aimerais-tu [ɛm³ʁɛ ty]: 1552, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1584, 1638
aimes-tu [ɛm ty]: 1026, 1122, 1553, 1571, 1574, 1772, 1816
aimez [ɛme]: 1773
air [ɛʁ]: 1915
allé [ale]: 1181, 1519, 1784, 1863, 1872, 1906
allé [z_ale]: 1723, 1799, 1844, 1906, 1907
allée [ale]: 1181, 1723, 1799, 1844, 1863, 1906, 1906
allée [t_ale]: 1806
allée [z_ale]: 1109
allées [ale]: 1088, 1110
aller [ale]: 1233, 1308, 1334, 1342, 1346, 1356, 1360, 1380, 1445, 1456, 1463, 1466, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1492, 1498, 1502, 1504, 1518... +23
aller [ʁ_ale]: 1418, 1538
aller [z_ale]: 1354, 1411, 1412, 1460, 1470, 1491, 1606, 1658, 1923
allés [ale]: 1052
allés [z_ale]: 1088
allez [ale]: 1631
allions [z_aljõ]: 1978
allô [alo]: 1394, 1394
allons [alõ]: 1135, 1303, 1630, 1638, 1641, 1881
allons [z_alõ]: 1262, 1269, 1292, 1297
allons-y [alõ z_i]: 1632
alors [alo]: 1431, 1499, 1704, 1907
alors [alɔʁ]: 1102, 1198, 1284, 1285, 1428, 1507, 1877, 1913, 1914, 1982, 1983



- américaine [ameʁikɛn]: 1051
amérique [n_ameʁik]: 1109, 1909
ami [n_ami]: 1026, 1050, 1956
amie [ami]: 1026, 1185, 1956
amies [ami]: 1204, 1338, 1783, 1791, 1795
amis [k_ami]: 1229, 1249, 1305, 1338
amis [z_ami]: 1204, 1222, 1415, 1755, 1783, 1791, 1795, 1879
amuse-toi [amyz twa]: 1625
anglais [ɑ̃glɛ]: 1679
anna [anna]: 1056
année [ane]: 1909
années [z_ane]: 1414
annulé [anyle]: 1897
ans [ā]: 1167, 1182, 1183, 1288, 1422, 1442, 1738
ans [k_ā]: 1004
ans [t_ā]: 1016, 1017, 1721
ans [z_ā]: 1107, 1147, 1282, 1728
appelé [ap^əle]: 1324, 1847
appelée [ap^əle]: 1847
appeler [ap^əle]: 1347, 1352, 1353, 1602, 1763
appeler [z_ap^əle]: 1301
appelle-moi [apel mwa]: 1647
appelle-t-on [apel t_ɔ̃]: 1094
apporter [apɔʁte]: 1153
apprendre [apʁɑ̃dʁ]: 1483, 1494, 1851
appris [apʁi]: 1183, 1984
après [apʁɛ]: 1005, 1231, 1519
après-midi [apʁɛ midi]: 1090, 1234, 1267, 1281, 1347, 1373, 1706
arbre [z_ɑʁbʁ]: 1654
arbres [z_ɑʁbʁ]: 1085, 1085, 1659
arrêté [aʁte]: 1879
arrêté [t_aʁte]: 1965
arrêter [z_aʁte]: 1981
arrive [aʁiv]: 1210, 1629, 1652
arrivé [aʁive]: 1143, 1699, 1916
arrivé [t_aʁive]: 1509
arrivée [aʁive]: 1699
arrivée [t_aʁive]: 1101
arriver [aʁive]: 1886
arriveras [aʁiv^əʁa]: 1727
as [a]: 1413, 1441, 1562, 1794, 1836, 1846, 1904, 1905, 1955, 1961, 1984
as [n_a]: 1564, 1597
assez [ase]: 1637
assez [z_ase]: 1455, 1719
assidûment [s_asiɖymā]: 1455
assurément [asyʁemā]: 1379
as-tu [a ty]: 1001, 1008, 1039, 1050, 1148, 1155, 1187, 1188, 1193, 1196, 1324, 1405, 1656, 1716, 1806, 1812, 1815, 1819, 1927, 1931... +2
a-t-elle [a t_ɛl]: 1046, 1070, 1106
a-t-il [a t_il]: 1018, 1036, 1041, 1525, 1657, 1661, 1663, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1685, 1689, 1696, 1769
a-t-on [a t_ɔ̃]: 1106, 1897
attend [atā]: 1532
attendons [atāɖɔ̃]: 1642
attendre [atāɖʁ]: 1391, 1450, 1525, 1578, 1579, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1648, 1974
attends-moi [atā mwa]: 1623
attention [atāsjɔ̃]: 1627
au [o]: 1013, 1029, 1052, 1061, 1165, 1181, 1189, 1191, 1199, 1200, 1216, 1217, 1224, 1233, 1240, 1243, 1255... +72
au-dessus [od^əsy]: 1516
aujourd'hui [n_ɔʒukɖɥi]: 1492
aujourd'hui [ɔʒukɖɥi]: 1125, 1259, 1327, 1329, 1363, 1413, 1705, 1738, 1744, 1782, 1801, 1827
auparavant [opʁavā]: 1094
aura [l_oka]: 1288
aura [oka]: 1703, 1704, 1706, 1707, 1727, 1730
aurais-tu [okɛ ty]: 1962, 1963
aussi [osi]: 1229, 1381, 1560, 1774, 1843, 1979
autant [otā]: 1461, 1465, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1534, 1534
autant [z_otā]: 1303
autobus [l_otobys]: 1918
autobus [n_otobys]: 1232, 1675, 1769



- automobilistes** [z.otomobilist]: 1452
autoroute [otoʁut]: 1446
autour [otur]: 1062, 1062
autre [n.otʁ]: 1495, 1968
autre [otʁ]: 1160, 1446, 1494
aux [o]: 1015, 1065, 1194, 1387, 1397, 1422, 1442, 1681
avais [avɛ]: 1372, 1475, 1902, 1906
avais-tu [avɛ ty]: 1984
avait [avɛ]: 1503, 1517, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1699, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1717, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1723, 1726, 1728, 1745... +1
avait [n.avɛ]: 1716
avait-il [avɛ t.il]: 1697, 1715, 1718
avant [avɑ̃]: 1265, 1387, 1500, 1501
avant [z.avɑ̃]: 1444
avec [avek]: 1219, 1229, 1243, 1249, 1269, 1325, 1338, 1339, 1341, 1420, 1523, 1539, 1546, 1558, 1559, 1563, 1607, 1628
avec [n.avek]: 1561
avez-vous [ave vu]: 1527
avion [n.avjɑ̃]: 1215, 1303
avoir [avwa]: 1433, 1554, 1593, 1616, 1947
avoir [avwak]: 1392, 1416, 1422, 1427, 1436, 1442, 1445, 1550, 1615, 1882, 1977, 1989, 1993, 1998
avoir [ʁ.avwak]: 1895
avoir [z.avwak]: 1366, 1418, 1440, 1975
avons [z.avɑ̃]: 1177, 1189, 1191, 1195, 1297, 1424, 1503, 1517, 1521, 1527, 1695, 1715, 1982, 1986
balle [bal]: 1457, 1516
banane [banan]: 1322
banque [bɑ̃k]: 1671, 1725, 1843
barcelone [barcelone]: 1303
bâtiments [batimɑ̃]: 1669
battu [baty]: 1899
beau [bo]: 1744
beaucoup [boku]: 1005, 1133, 1178, 1259, 1333, 1387, 1434, 1437, 1440, 1474, 1513, 1514, 1660, 1662, 1667, 1674, 1701, 1703, 1718, 1720... +11
bell [bell]: 1024
belle [bɛl]: 1248, 1309, 1316, 1319, 1630, 1747, 1834, 1860, 1953, 1957, 1957
besoin [bɛzwɛ̃]: 1102, 1285, 1334, 1488, 1489, 1508, 1509, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1927, 1961
beurre [bœʁ]: 1012
bicyclette [bisiklɛt]: 1046, 1180
bien [bjɛ̃]: 1127, 1157, 1176, 1189, 1226, 1233, 1286, 1287, 1359, 1439, 1492, 1625, 1676, 1689, 1730, 1790... +15
bientôt [bjɛ̃to]: 1704, 1838, 1878, 1947
billet [bijɛ]: 1349, 1384, 1562
billets [bijɛ]: 1197, 1297
blesé [blese]: 1020, 1186
blesée [blese]: 1186
blesées [blese]: 1035, 1880
bleu [blø]: 1432, 1953
bleue [blø]: 1432
boire [bwɑʁ]: 1549, 1566
bois [bwa]: 1048, 1265
boivent [bwav]: 1434
bon [bɑ̃]: 1177, 1193, 1383, 1447, 1456, 1477, 1625, 1687, 1753, 1774, 1870, 1873, 1881
bonbon [bɑ̃bɑ̃]: 1543
bonne [bɑ̃]: 1185, 1312, 1383, 1428, 1692, 1693, 1870, 1985
bonnes [bɑ̃]: 1445
bons [bɑ̃]: 1511
boulettes [bulet]: 1573
bout [bu]: 1671, 1724
bouteille [butej]: 1724
boutique [butik]: 1342, 1519
boutiques [butik]: 1802
bras [bʁa]: 1818
brésil [bʁezil]: 1863
brésilien [bʁeziljɛ̃]: 1811
brésilienne [bʁeziljɛ̃]: 1811
brille [bʁij]: 1953



- brille-t-il** [bʁij t̥il]: 1123
brisées [bʁize]: 1038
britanniques [bʁitanik]: 1051
bruit [bʁɥi]: 1037, 1754
bureau [byʁo]: 1010, 1011, 1029, 1063, 1064, 1079, 1087, 1105, 1736, 1754
bureaux [byʁo]: 1104
bus [bys]: 1232, 1371
ça [sa]: 1005, 1126, 1156, 1225, 1289, 1303, 1323, 1430, 1536, 1621, 1824, 1835, 1931, 1936, 1958, 1968... +1
cadeau [kado]: 1251, 1294
café [kafe]: 1111, 1150, 1171, 1265, 1542, 1544, 1597
caissier [kesje]: 1959
caissière [kesjɛʁ]: 1959
cambriolage [kɑ̃bʁijolaʒ]: 1725
caméra [kameʁa]: 1326, 1331
canada [kanada]: 1013
carte [kart]: 1321, 1448
cartouche [kartuʃ]: 1996
cassé [kase]: 1081, 1106, 1818
cassée [kase]: 1081, 1106
casser [kase]: 1899
cause [koz]: 1986
ce [sø]: 1030, 1032, 1036, 1053, 1087, 1093, 1099, 1100, 1129, 1130, 1147, 1162, 1182, 1189, 1197, 1204, 1206, 1207, 1208... +94
ceinture [sɛ̃tyʁ]: 1444, 1476
celle [sɛl]: 1839
censé [sāse]: 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889
censée [sāse]: 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888
censées [sāse]: 1886
censés [sāse]: 1886
cent [sɑ̃]: 1016, 1017
centre [sɑ̃tʁ]: 1182
centre-ville [sɑ̃tʁˈvil]: 1520, 1675, 1735, 1918
cents [sɑ̃]: 1022, 1024, 1053, 1694, 1695, 1728
cerises [sɛ̃ʁiz]: 1716
certain [sɛʁtɛ̃]: 1810
certaine [sɛʁtɛn]: 1810
certaines [sɛʁtɛn]: 1757
ces [se]: 1014, 1017, 1026, 1027, 1038, 1092, 1094, 1104, 1142, 1168, 1451, 1837, 1861, 1929
cesse [ses]: 1598, 1980
cesses [ses]: 1972
c'est [se]: 1151, 1226, 1248, 1251, 1288, 1309, 1316, 1319, 1340, 1427, 1428, 1456, 1475, 1477, 1621, 1630, 1666, 1688, 1729, 1738... +17
cet [se]: 1369, 1443, 1688, 1689, 1708, 1940
cet [set]: 1267, 1347
c'était [se ete]: 1747, 1823, 1965, 1981
cette [set]: 1016, 1050, 1070, 1107, 1131, 1149, 1163, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1314, 1322, 1326, 1331, 1336, 1340, 1403, 1421... +11
chaise [ʃeʒ]: 1323, 1575, 1677
chaleur [ʃalœʁ]: 1770, 1787, 1788
chambre [ʃɑ̃bʁ]: 1071, 1072, 1161, 1164, 1166, 1403, 1948
chambres [ʃɑ̃bʁ]: 1027, 1049, 1168, 1694, 1695
chanceux [ʃɑ̃sø]: 1349
changement [ʃɑ̃ʒˈmɑ̃]: 1489, 1729
changer [ʃɑ̃ʒe]: 1520, 1996
chante [ʃɑ̃t]: 1957
chapeau [ʃapo]: 1330, 1467
chaque [ʃak]: 1149, 1255, 1440, 1537, 1538
chat [ʃa]: 1593
chaud [ʃo]: 1314, 1746, 1747
chauffeur [ʃofœʁ]: 1609, 1610
chaussures [ʃosyʁ]: 1136, 1837
chemise [ʃmiz]: 1070, 1684
chemises [ʃmiz]: 1080
cher [ʃɛʁ]: 1195, 1493, 1527, 1954
cherches [ʃɛʁʃ]: 1960
chère [ʃɛʁ]: 1331, 1684
cheval [ʃval]: 1108, 1184, 1401
cheveux [ʃvø]: 1891, 1956
chez [ʃe]: 1121, 1202, 1305, 1415, 1498, 1502, 1504, 1874



- chien** [ʃjɛ̃]: 1025, 1593
chiens [ʃjɛ̃]: 1433
chine [ʃin]: 1784
chinois [ʃinwa]: 1864
chocolats [ʃokola]: 1155
chose [ʃoz]: 1244, 1328, 1337, 1432, 1459, 1536, 1549, 1570, 1685, 1687, 1819
choses [ʃoz]: 1091, 1439, 1997
ciel [sjɛl]: 1245, 1953
cinéma [sinema]: 1217, 1224, 1233, 1269, 1279, 1346, 1356, 1360, 1360, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1552, 1553, 1553, 1558, 1559, 1586, 1594, 1601... +4
cinq [sɛ̃]: 1004
cinq [sɛ̃k]: 1283, 1406, 1672, 1682, 1728
cinquante [sɛ̃kɑ̃t]: 1537, 1681, 1694, 1695
circulation [siʁkylasjɔ̃]: 1452, 1674, 1720
classe [klas]: 1538, 1673
classique [klasik]: 1816
clé [kle]: 1067, 1850
clés [kle]: 1068, 1073, 1074, 1431, 1960
climatisé [klimatize]: 1894
code [kɔd]: 1415
coin [kwɛ̃]: 1712
collège [kolɛʒ]: 1165, 1445
colombie [colombie]: 1022
combien [kɔ̃bjɛ̃]: 1044, 1525, 1527, 1663, 1673, 1917, 1931, 1936, 1939, 1968
commence [komɑ̃s]: 1213, 1233, 1499, 1932
commencé [komɑ̃se]: 1878
commence-t-il [komɑ̃s t.il]: 1932
comment [komɑ̃]: 1032, 1038, 1094, 1106, 1156, 1162, 1163, 1231, 1326, 1371, 1753, 1856, 1996
commercial [komɛksja]: 1182
comprendre [kɔ̃pʁɑ̃]: 1387, 1514
comprendre [kɔ̃pʁɑ̃dʁ]: 1387
comprends [kɔ̃pʁɑ̃]: 1160
concentrer [kɔ̃sɑ̃tʁe]: 1624
concert [kɔ̃sɛʁ]: 1197, 1212, 1213, 1411, 1562, 1563, 1951
conducteurs [kɔ̃dyktœʁ]: 1446
conduire [kɔ̃dwiʁ]: 1183, 1399, 1400, 1442, 1481, 1483, 1500, 1501, 1537, 1825, 1851, 1895, 1942, 1984
conduis [kɔ̃dwi]: 1476, 1805
conduisant [kɔ̃dwiʒɑ̃]: 1973
conduit [kɔ̃dwi]: 1158, 1196, 1895
conduite [kɔ̃dwi]: 1266, 1271, 1290, 1291, 1809
conduites [kɔ̃dwi]: 1047
connais [kɔ̃ne]: 1185, 1190, 1790, 1803, 1871, 1902
connaissais [kɔ̃nese]: 1902
connais-tu [kɔ̃ne ty]: 1006
connaître [kɔ̃netʁ]: 1414, 1443, 1883
construire [kɔ̃stʁwiʁ]: 1076
construit [kɔ̃stʁwi]: 1036, 1062, 1076, 1147, 1182
construite [kɔ̃stʁwi]: 1016
construites [kɔ̃stʁwi]: 1017
construites [kɔ̃stʁwi]: 1062, 1092, 1142
continuer [kɔ̃tinɥe]: 1971
convenable [kɔ̃vɑ̃abl]: 1736
côté [kɔte]: 1192, 1991
couché [kuʃe]: 1154
couchée [kuʃe]: 1154
coucher [kuʃe]: 1572
couleur [kulœʁ]: 1432
coupe [kup]: 1078, 1085
couper [kupe]: 1078, 1085, 1891, 1956
courir [kuriʁ]: 1386, 1398
courriel [kuriʒel]: 1041, 1608
cours [kuri]: 1227, 1512, 1541, 1955
courses [kuri]: 1332, 1966
courts [kuri]: 1891, 1956
couru [kuri]: 1187
cousine [kuzin]: 1523
coûte [kut]: 1936
coûté [kute]: 1195
couteau [kuto]: 1420
coûtera [kutʁa]: 1931



- coûterait [kut^oʁe]: 1968
crier [kʁije]: 1911
crois [kʁwa]: 1073, 1266, 1290, 1294, 1490, 1739, 1882
croit [kʁwa]: 1877
cuisine [kʁizin]: 1431
cuisiner [kʁizine]: 1122
cyclistes [siklist]: 1425, 1452
d'accidents [d_aksidā]: 1660, 1701
d'accord [d_akɔʁ]: 1307, 1336, 1343
d'adrian [d_(...)]: 1039
d'aller [d_ale]: 1265, 1964
dangereuse [dāʒ^oʁøz]: 1423, 1701
dangereux [dāʒ^oʁø]: 1757
d'anglais [d_āgle]: 1227, 1387, 1514
d'anniversaire [d_anivɛʁsɛʁ]: 1448
dans [dā]: 1003, 1004, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1107, 1161, 1192, 1195, 1198, 1199, 1261, 1283, 1314, 1340, 1379, 1423, 1431, 1431, 1442... + 42
dansons [dāsɔ̃]: 1631
d'appeler [d_ap^ole]: 1362, 1362
d'argent [d_ʁʒā]: 1497, 1717, 1989
d'attendre [d_atādr̥]: 1509, 1532
d'autobus [d_otobys]: 1503, 1517, 1609, 1610
d'autres [dotɛʁ]: 1941
d'avion [d_avjɔ̃]: 1609, 1610
d'avoir [d_avwaʁ]: 1289
de [dø]: 1001, 1002, 1006, 1012, 1019, 1020, 1028, 1029, 1031, 1044, 1048, 1057, 1062, 1065, 1102, 1121, 1133... + 201
d'eau [d_o]: 1724
debout [d^obu]: 1587, 1589, 1590
décidé [deside]: 1372, 1982, 1986, 1988
décidée [deside]: 1988
décider [deside]: 1409
décolle [dekɔl]: 1215
dehors [døʁ]: 1309, 1630, 1726
déjà [deʒa]: 1007, 1008, 1143, 1148, 1187, 1196, 1536, 1708, 1806, 1818, 1897, 1922, 1968
déjeune [deʒœn]: 1219
déjeuné [deʒœne]: 1794
déjeuner [deʒœne]: 1239
demain [d^omɛ̃]: 1200, 1205, 1210, 1212, 1228, 1231, 1234, 1237, 1243, 1258, 1259, 1264, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1281, 1284, 1287, 1293... + 36
demande [d^omād]: 1934
demandé [d^omāde]: 1912, 1915, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1942
demandes [d^omād]: 1960, 1961
d'emballer [d_ābale]: 1959
d'embauche [d_āboʃ]: 1985
déménages [demenaz]: 1731
demi-heure [d^omicœʁ]: 1450
démissionne [demisjɔn]: 1704
démolir [demoliʁ]: 1084
démolit [demoli]: 1084
d'emplois [d_āplwa]: 1003
d'emprunter [d_āpʁœ̃te]: 1927
dentiste [dātist]: 1202, 1498, 1502, 1504
d'envoyer [d_āvwaje]: 1448
départ [depɑʁ]: 1979
dépêcher [depeʃe]: 1449, 1887, 1913
depuis [d^opɥi]: 1145, 1185, 1889, 1906, 1939
dérange [dekāʒ]: 1974
dernier [deʁnje]: 1033, 1187, 1232, 1454, 1723, 1806
dernière [deʁnjeʁ]: 1009, 1019, 1039, 1049, 1054, 1074, 1096, 1116, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1180, 1274, 1335, 1388, 1389, 1412, 1424, 1540, 1729... + 9
des [de]: 1003, 1040, 1049, 1091, 1297, 1370, 1414, 1416, 1421, 1424, 1436, 1439, 1442, 1475, 1511, 1550, 1661, 1661, 1696, 1697... + 9
désolé [dezole]: 1289, 1384, 1402, 1416, 1720, 1761, 1804, 1821
désolée [dezole]: 1402, 1761, 1804
d'éteindre [d_etẽdr̥]: 1453, 1963
d'être [d_ɛtʁ]: 1063, 1720
d'étudiants [d_etydjā]: 1673



- deux** [dø]: 1021, 1047, 1049, 1282, 1672, 1694, 1695, 1880
devaient [d°vɛ]: 1423, 1512
devais [d°vɛ]: 1502, 1519
devions [d°vjɔ̃]: 1424, 1521
d'éviter [d_ɛvite]: 1967
devoir [d°vwɑ̃]: 1969
devons [d°vɔ̃]: 1448, 1486, 1732
devraient [d°vʁɛ]: 1490, 1496
devrais [d°vʁɛ]: 1456, 1457, 1461, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485... + 7
devrais-je [d°vʁɛ ʒø]: 1318, 1458, 1464, 1640, 1643, 1647
devrait [d°vʁɛ]: 1455, 1460, 1462, 1472, 1478, 1479, 1486, 1489, 1492, 1494, 1495, 1648, 1851, 1979
devrait-on [d°vʁɛ t_ɔ̃]: 1343, 1459, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1644, 1979
devrions [d°vʁijɔ̃]: 1466, 1468, 1486, 1493
devrions-nous [d°vʁijɔ̃ nu]: 1578, 1598, 1604
d'hôtel [d_ɔtɛl]: 1403
d'ici [d_isi]: 1279, 1282, 1657, 1661, 1671, 1740, 1751
différent [difɛʁɑ̃]: 1729
différentes [difɛʁɑ̃t]: 1194
différents [difɛʁɑ̃]: 1003, 1756
difficile [difisil]: 1268, 1752, 1983
diffusées [difyze]: 1051
dimanche [dimɑ̃ʃ]: 1189, 1546, 1547
dîne [din]: 1641
dîner [dine]: 1317, 1320, 1370, 1408, 1458, 1459, 1539, 1546, 1547, 1569, 1599, 1633
dînions [dinjɔ̃]: 1198
dire [dir]: 1126, 1162, 1372, 1536, 1930, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1995, 2000
direct [dirɛkt]: 1683
dis [di]: 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959
discours [diskʁɔ̃]: 1253
disparu [dispaʁy]: 1877
dispute [dispyt]: 1637
distance [distãs]: 1737, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1935, 1935
dit [di]: 1252, 1335, 1536, 1847, 1847, 1875, 1876, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1908, 1909, 1909, 1910, 1911... + 3
dix [di]: 1107, 1138, 1147, 1413, 1652, 1666, 1683, 1728
dix [dis]: 1398, 1521, 1735, 1823, 1887
dix-huit [dizqit]: 1422
dix-neuf [diznø]: 1213, 1951
docteur [dɔktœʁ]: 1910
dois [dwa]: 1413, 1414, 1416, 1420, 1426, 1427, 1429, 1436, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1449, 1451, 1470, 1498, 1500, 1501, 1507, 1511, 1514... + 9
dois-tu [dwa ty]: 1504, 1524, 1528, 1949
doit [dwa]: 1411, 1417, 1418, 1422, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1435, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1442, 1447, 1448, 1453, 1486, 1499, 1513, 1515... + 2
doit-elle [dwa t_ɛl]: 1505, 1526
doit-il [dwa t_il]: 1530
doivent [dwaɪv]: 1415, 1419, 1421, 1425, 1431, 1433, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1452, 1510, 1523
donnée [done]: 1050
donne-la-moi [dɔn la mwa]: 1326
donner [done]: 1336, 1384, 1985
d'orange [d_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ]: 1554, 1555
dormi [dɔʁmi]: 1176, 1853
dormir [dɔʁmik]: 1388, 1407
dormiras [dɔʁmika]: 1265
douanier [dwanje]: 1915
doucement [dus°mã]: 1404
d'ouvrir [d_ɔuvʁik]: 1915
drôle [dʁol]: 1981
du [dy]: 1040, 1062, 1109, 1150, 1171, 1253, 1380, 1381, 1512, 1516, 1523, 1528, 1542, 1544, 1585... + 18
dû [dy]: 1450, 1454, 1503, 1506, 1517, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1539, 1540, 1541



- d'un [d_œ]: 1915
d'une [d_yn]: 1444
durant [dyʁɑ̃]: 1107, 1167, 1435
d'usine [d_yzin]: 1857
échecs [z_eʃek]: 1397
école [ekɔl]: 1688
économiser [ekonomize]: 1497
écoute [ekut]: 1225
écoute [l_ekut]: 1161
écoutons [ekutɔ̃]: 1640
édifice [t_edifis]: 1688
effraction [ʁ_efʁaksjɔ̃]: 1045
élevés [z_el^ve]: 1954
elle [e]: 1003, 1004, 1005, 1009, 1054, 1071, 1089, 1151, 1159, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1277, 1412, 1435, 1668, 1684... + 12
elle [el]: 1050, 1061, 1133, 1158, 1236, 1252, 1258, 1259, 1273, 1275, 1278, 1365, 1382, 1387, 1417, 1432, 1435, 1439... + 21
elle [ʁ_el]: 1499
elles [el]: 1086, 1119, 1299, 1423, 1506, 1529, 1536, 1886, 1975, 1989
elles [ʁ_el]: 1431
émission [emisjɔ̃]: 1312, 1692, 1693
émissions [ʁ_emisjɔ̃]: 1051
emploi [l_ɑ̃plwa]: 1282, 1484, 1571, 1994
emploi [n_ɑ̃plwa]: 1435, 1606, 1939
emploi [t_ɑ̃plwa]: 1443, 1940
emprunter [ɑ̃ʁkɛte]: 1565
en [ɑ̃]: 1022, 1024, 1044, 1053, 1087, 1093, 1109, 1150, 1198, 1223, 1231, 1246, 1276, 1281, 1289, 1303, 1344, 1364, 1367... + 33
en [ʁ_ɑ̃]: 1232, 1489, 1538, 1909, 1980, 1982
en [t_ɑ̃]: 1063, 1089, 1131, 1226, 1793, 1886, 1959
en [z_ɑ̃]: 1099, 1178, 1364, 1629, 1780, 1821, 1842, 1969
encore [ɑ̃kɔʁ]: 1491, 1578, 1579, 1599, 1823, 1895
encore [z_ɑ̃kɔʁ]: 1096, 1097, 1283, 1332, 1372, 1623, 1802, 1867, 1988
endommagé [ɑ̃domaʒe]: 1083, 1096
endommagée [ɑ̃domaʒe]: 1083
endommagée [t_ɑ̃domaʒe]: 1157
endommagées [ɑ̃domaʒe]: 1049
endormi [ɑ̃dɔʁmi]: 1280, 1820
endormie [ɑ̃dɔʁmi]: 1820
endroit [n_ɑ̃dɔʁwa]: 1042, 1091, 1451
endroits [z_ɑ̃dɔʁwa]: 1442, 1756
enfants [ɑ̃fɑ̃]: 1728
enfants [z_ɑ̃fɑ̃]: 1433, 1434
enseignant [ɑ̃seɲɑ̃]: 1612
enseignant [n_ɑ̃seɲɑ̃]: 1611
ensoleillé [ɑ̃soleje]: 1747, 1823
entendre [z_ɑ̃tɑ̃dɛ]: 1439
entendu [ɑ̃tɑ̃dy]: 1372
entendue [ɑ̃tɑ̃dy]: 1748
entre [ɑ̃tʁ]: 1735
entré [ɑ̃tʁe]: 1045, 1198
entreprise [n_ɑ̃tʁɔ̃pʁiz]: 1414
entretenir [ɑ̃tʁɔ̃nɛ]: 1892
envie [t_ɑ̃vi]: 1577
envie [z_ɑ̃vi]: 1596
environ [ɑ̃viʁɔ̃]: 1182
envoyé [ɑ̃vwaje]: 1041
envoyer [ɑ̃vwaje]: 1608
épicerie [epis^ʁi]: 1724
équipe [ekip]: 1663, 1664, 1682
es [ɛ]: 1473, 1491, 1821, 1863, 1884
espagnol [espaɲɔl]: 1382
essaies [ɛsɛ]: 1482, 1958
essayé [eseje]: 1967
essayer [eseje]: 1979
est [e]: 1010, 1012, 1028, 1040, 1042, 1048, 1055, 1056, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1064, 1091, 1096, 1101, 1140, 1149, 1161, 1185... + 30
est [l_e]: 1009, 1089, 1131, 1159, 1246, 1256, 1259, 1276, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1420, 1435, 1463, 1466, 1473... + 10
est [n_e]: 1045, 1883
est [t_e]: 1156



- est-ce** [ɛs^o]: 1020, 1027, 1052, 1070, 1093, 1114, 1140, 1532, 1661, 1683, 1686, 1687, 1731, 1733, 1736, 1737, 1766, 1773, 1807, 1996
- est-ce** [n_ɛs^o]: 1931, 1936
- est-elle** [e t_ɛl]: 1139, 1725, 1827, 1934, 1946
- est-il** [e t_il]: 1031, 1032, 1140, 1141, 1143, 1162, 1928, 1951
- es-tu** [ɛ ty]: 1023, 1043, 1137, 1144, 1154, 1283, 1632, 1762, 1767, 1800, 1811
- et** [e]: 1052, 1096, 1110, 1117, 1186, 1192, 1199, 1220, 1246, 1326, 1382, 1385, 1389, 1417, 1427, 1433, 1441, 1443, 1474... +17
- et** [ɛ_e]: 1473
- et** [t_e]: 1287, 1287
- étaient** [ete]: 1175, 1423, 1886
- étais** [etɛ]: 1906
- étais-tu** [etɛ ty]: 1450, 1820, 1844
- était** [etɛ]: 1089, 1717, 1862, 1885, 1908, 1914, 1955, 1983
- était** [l_ete]: 1004, 1257, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1412, 1714, 1873, 1982
- était-il** [ete t_il]: 1853
- états** [eta]: 1681
- états-unis** [z_etazuni]: 1065, 1387, 1422, 1442, 1681
- été** [ete]: 1011, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1049... +37
- été** [t_ete]: 1369, 1708
- été** [z_ete]: 1019, 1037, 1069
- éteindre** [etɛ̃dʁ]: 1134
- éteinte** [etɛ̃t]: 1649
- étions** [z_etjɔ̃]: 1178
- étonné** [t_etone]: 2000
- étonnée** [etone]: 2000
- étrangères** [etr̥ɑ̃ʒɛʁ]: 1133
- être** [etr̥]: 1246, 1364, 1413, 1420, 1423, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1447, 1580, 1595, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1903
- être** [s_etr̥]: 1426
- être** [z_etr̥]: 1417, 1580, 1987
- étudiants** [z_etydjɑ̃]: 1512
- étude** [etydi]: 1513
- étudié** [etydje]: 1165, 1872
- étudier** [etydje]: 1455, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1617, 1618, 1764
- eu** [y]: 1003, 1049, 1406, 1429, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1708, 1725, 1729, 1748
- eu** [z_y]: 1509
- euro** [n_øʁo]: 1392, 1392
- exactement** [egzaktmɑ̃]: 1528
- examen** [n_egzamɛ̃]: 1266, 1271, 1290, 1291, 1500, 1501, 1512, 1521, 1809
- excité** [eksite]: 1429
- excitée** [eksite]: 1429
- excuse-moi** [ekskyz mwa]: 1671
- excusez-moi** [ekskyze mwa]: 1657, 1959
- explique** [eksplik]: 1933
- express** [ekspʁɛs]: 1666
- fabrique** [fabʁik]: 1091
- fabriqué** [fabʁike]: 1048
- fabriquées** [fabʁike]: 1136
- face** [fas]: 1686, 1725
- facile** [fasil]: 1508, 1755
- faim** [fɛ̃]: 1239, 1250, 1322, 1328, 1408, 1427, 1583, 1698, 1699, 1775, 1815, 1826, 1867
- faire** [fɛʁ]: 1150, 1254, 1334, 1368, 1380, 1409, 1459, 1512, 1528, 1528, 1548, 1556, 1557, 1586, 1607, 1755, 1764, 1890, 1891, 1894... +2
- fais** [fɛ]: 1337, 1385, 1705, 1938
- faisais-tu** [fɛʁɛ ty]: 1103, 1138
- faisait** [fɛʁɛ]: 1090, 1747, 1749
- faisait-il** [fɛʁɛ t_il]: 1920
- faisons** [fɛʁɔ̃]: 1203, 1637
- fais-tu** [fɛ ty]: 1100, 1113, 1205, 1234, 1298, 1313, 1337, 1368, 1884, 1892
- fait** [fɛ]: 1012, 1028, 1061, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1170, 1171, 1314, 1327, 1332, 1389, 1508, 1521, 1597, 1635, 1744, 1746... +9
- famille** [famij]: 1539, 1672
- fasse** [fas]: 1974



- fatigué** [fatige]: 1129, 1130, 1154, 1181, 1308, 1329, 1388, 1407, 1413, 1473, 1551, 1572, 1581, 1582, 1634, 1762, 1767, 1800, 1846... +1
- fatiguée** [fatige]: 1129, 1130, 1154, 1181, 1252, 1278, 1329, 1388, 1407, 1413, 1473, 1551, 1572, 1581, 1634, 1758, 1758, 1762, 1767... +4
- fauteuil** [fotœj]: 1712, 1713
- femme** [fam]: 1190, 1957
- fenêtre** [f^{ne}tɛ]: 1081, 1106, 1163, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1198, 1314, 1403, 1646, 1709, 1746, 1836
- fenêtres** [f^{ne}tɛ]: 1038, 1077, 1077
- fera** [f^{ka}]: 1254
- ferai** [f^ɛ]: 1332, 1966
- feras-tu** [f^{ka} ty]: 1372
- ferme** [fɛkm]: 1005, 1646
- fermé** [fɛkme]: 1096, 1836
- fermée** [fɛkme]: 1446
- ferment-ils** [fɛkmã t^{il}]: 1124
- fermer** [fɛkme]: 1962
- fête** [fet]: 1009, 1019, 1039, 1069, 1086, 1088, 1135, 1203, 1209, 1220, 1228, 1231, 1242, 1247, 1343, 1355, 1357, 1385... +11
- fêtes** [fet]: 1015
- fiable** [fjabl]: 1980
- fièvre** [fjɛvɛ]: 1441
- file** [fil]: 1726
- filet** [filɛ]: 1516
- film** [film]: 1053, 1177, 1193, 1211, 1233, 1296, 1456, 1619, 1620, 1640, 1687, 1760, 1765, 1773, 1786, 1873, 1881, 1932... +1
- fin** [fɛ]: 1278, 1512
- fini** [fini]: 1966
- finisse** [finis]: 1878
- finit-il** [fini t^{il}]: 1211
- fleurs** [flœɛ]: 1094, 1710, 1861
- fois** [fwa]: 1007, 1160, 1417, 1850, 1863, 1877, 1956
- fonctionnait** [fɔksjɔne]: 1859
- fonctionne** [fɔksjɔn]: 1859
- font** [fɔ̃]: 1077, 1084, 1085, 1168
- football** [futbɔl]: 1040, 1065, 1619, 1620, 1663, 1664, 1854
- formation** [fɔ̃masjɔ̃]: 1955
- fort** [fɔ̃k]: 1508, 1771
- forte** [fɔ̃kɛt]: 1191
- forts** [fɔ̃k]: 1745
- fracassé** [fɛʁakase]: 1172, 1173
- fracassée** [fɛʁakase]: 1174
- français** [fɛʁɑ̃se]: 1382, 1905
- francfort** [fɛʁɑ̃kfɔ̃k]: 1259
- frappé** [fɛʁape]: 1879, 1882
- frapper** [fɛʁape]: 1516
- fréquence** [fɛʁekɑ̃s]: 1014, 1892
- frère** [fɛʁɛ]: 1187, 1381, 1414, 1523, 1602, 1670, 1776
- friandise** [fɛʁijɑ̃diz]: 1543, 1626
- froid** [fɛʁwa]: 1327, 1635, 1750
- fruits** [fɛʁqi]: 1474
- fumer** [fyme]: 1496
- fumés** [fyme]: 1095
- gagné** [gaɲe]: 1189, 1372
- gagner** [gaɲe]: 1292
- garage** [gaʁaʒ]: 1042, 1061
- garçon** [gaʁsɔ̃]: 1877
- garde** [gaʁd]: 1451
- gare** [gaʁ]: 1740, 1961
- garer** [gaʁe]: 1031, 1888, 1936
- gâteau** [gato]: 1170
- généralement** [ʒenɛʁal^mɑ̃]: 1065, 1113, 1132, 1454, 1674, 1805
- génial** [ʒenjɑl]: 1955
- genre** [ʒɑ̃ɛ]: 1574, 1848, 1857
- gens** [ʒɑ̃]: 1496, 1662, 1703, 1902, 1917, 1929
- gentil** [ʒɑ̃ti]: 1755
- gentille** [ʒɑ̃tij]: 1869
- grand** [gʁɑ̃]: 1487, 1694, 1695
- grande** [gʁɑ̃d]: 1433, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616
- grand-père** [gʁɑ̃pɛʁ]: 1540
- gravement** [gʁav^mɑ̃]: 1157
- grève** [gʁɛv]: 1878
- gros** [gʁo]: 1654, 1659



- habiter** [abite]: 1415
habite-t-elle [abit t.ɛl]: 1121
havane [avan]: 1055
hélicoptère [n.ɛlikɔptɛʁ]: 1733
heure [l.œʁ]: 1117, 1124, 1141, 1211, 1214, 1215, 1222, 1233, 1468, 1504, 1524, 1569, 1928, 1932
heure [œʁ]: 1252, 1279
heures [œʁ]: 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1281, 1691, 1722, 1876
heures [t.œʁ]: 1210, 1230, 1255, 1299, 1499, 1687, 1886
heures [v.œʁ]: 1213, 1246, 1951
heures [z.œʁ]: 1103, 1138, 1413, 1499, 1652, 1666, 1683, 1690, 1820
heureuse [øʁøʒ]: 1855
heureux [z.øʁø]: 1855
hier [jɛ]: 1090
hier [jɛʁ]: 1011, 1047, 1072, 1095, 1105, 1115, 1137, 1164, 1170, 1177, 1186, 1257, 1272, 1408, 1410, 1502, 1503, 1517... + 19
hier [ʁ.jɛʁ]: 1154
hier [z.jɛʁ]: 1801
homme [n.ɔm]: 1651
hommes [ɔm]: 1510
horloge [ɔʁlɔʒ]: 1709
hôtel [d.otɛl]: 1694, 1695
hôtel [n.otɛl]: 1195, 1657, 1715
hôtel [t.otɛl]: 1689
hôtels [otɛl]: 1550
huit [qi]: 1255, 1299
huit [qit]: 1024, 1417, 1678
ici [isi]: 1031, 1293, 1325, 1341, 1359, 1493, 1595, 1621, 1628, 1662, 1721, 1750, 1768, 1888, 1903, 1936
ici [t.isi]: 1838
ici [z.isi]: 1264, 1293, 1365, 1768, 1779, 1858, 1903
idée [ide]: 1931
il [i]: 1004, 1016, 1025, 1034, 1049, 1053, 1096, 1131, 1151, 1161, 1178, 1228, 1246, 1249, 1256, 1277, 1288, 1312, 1360, 1361... + 83
il [il]: 1065, 1097, 1099, 1102, 1116, 1153, 1245, 1285, 1302, 1310, 1314, 1327, 1335, 1345, 1347, 1348, 1362, 1363, 1373, 1374... + 50
il [ʁ.i]: 1704
il [ʁ.il]: 1907
il [t.i]: 1017, 1147, 1182
ils [i]: 1026
ils [il]: 1052, 1086, 1132, 1199, 1295, 1299, 1415, 1419, 1423, 1433, 1523, 1529, 1536, 1886, 1975, 1989, 1998
imaginer [imɑʒine]: 1973
importante [ɛ̃pɔ̃tɑ̃t]: 1065
importées [ɛ̃pɔ̃kte]: 1013
impossible [t.ɛ̃pɔsibl]: 1739, 1754
impression [ɛ̃pʁesjɔ̃]: 1985
imprimante [ɛ̃pʁimɑ̃t]: 1996
incendie [n.ɛ̃sɑ̃di]: 1049, 1999
inconfortable [ɛ̃kɔ̃fɔ̃ktabl]: 1853
installer [ɛ̃stale]: 1894
intéressant [t.ɛ̃tɛʁɛsɑ̃]: 1756, 1908, 1908
intéressant [z.ɛ̃tɛʁɛsɑ̃]: 1475
inventé [ɛ̃vɑ̃te]: 1018, 1024
inventée [ɛ̃vɑ̃te]: 1046
invité [ɛ̃vite]: 1039, 1069, 1808
invité [z.ɛ̃vite]: 1015
invitée [ɛ̃vite]: 1039, 1069, 1808
invitées [ɛ̃vite]: 1019, 1086, 1088, 1135, 1886
inviter [ɛ̃vite]: 1242, 1343, 1458, 1485
invités [ɛ̃vite]: 1019, 1086, 1135
invités [z.ɛ̃vite]: 1052, 1088, 1886
ira [iʁa]: 1249, 1558, 1562
ira [t.iʁa]: 1730
italie [italie]: 1367, 1852
italien [ʁ.italjɛ̃]: 1382
italiens [italjɛ̃]: 1370
j'adorerais [ʒ.adɔʁɛʁɛ]: 1547
j'ai [ʒ.ɛ]: 1002, 1025, 1047, 1107, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1171, 1176, 1179, 1250, 1322, 1324, 1328, 1334, 1372, 1389, 1429, 1450, 1454... + 25



- j'aille [ʒ.aj]: 1360
j'aime [ʒ.ɛm]: 1111, 1330, 1333, 1403, 1555, 1568, 1756, 1796, 1816, 1969, 1990
j'aimerais [ʒ.ɛm^əʁɛ]: 1549, 1550, 1551, 1554, 1572, 1579, 1584, 1804
j'allume [ʒ.alym]: 1340, 1649
jamais [ʒamɛ]: 1007, 1015, 1094, 1108, 1109, 1184, 1190, 1438, 1842, 1871
jambe [ʒɑ̃b]: 1186
japonaise [ʒaponez]: 1798
jardin [ʒaʁdɛ̃]: 1261, 1654, 1659
j'aurai [ʒ.ʁɛ]: 1282, 1927, 1966
j'avais [ʒ.ave]: 1699, 1749, 1942
je [ʒø]: 1007, 1009, 1015, 1022, 1037, 1058, 1069, 1073, 1087, 1094, 1098, 1101, 1111, 1115, 1129, 1130... + 360
j'écis [ʒ.ɛkʁi]: 1832
j'en [ʒ.ɑ̃]: 1637, 1656
j'espère [ʒ.ɛspɛʁ]: 1944, 1947, 1950
j'essaie [ʒ.ɛsɛ]: 1624
j'étais [ʒ.ɛtɛ]: 1181, 1386, 1388, 1407, 1502, 1541, 1822, 1937, 2000
jeune [ʒœn]: 1386, 1541
jeunes [ʒœn]: 1490
j'irai [ʒ.iʁɛ]: 1344, 1344, 1367, 1368
j'occupais [ʒ.okypɛ]: 1939
john [john]: 1950
joins-tu [ʒwɛ̃ ty]: 1229
jolies [ʒoli]: 1837, 1861
joue [ʒu]: 1200, 1216, 1243, 1351, 1373
joué [ʒwe]: 1189
jouet [ʒu]: 1199
jouer [ʒwe]: 1329, 1351, 1381, 1397, 1447, 1560, 1561, 1638, 1781, 1870
jouera [ʒuka]: 1560
joues [ʒu]: 1457
joueur [ʒwœʁ]: 1447
joueurs [ʒwœ]: 1663
joueurs [ʒwœʁ]: 1664, 1682
jour [ʒuʁ]: 1149, 1255, 1440, 1537, 1538, 1734, 1876
journal [ʒuʁnal]: 1670, 1992
journaliste [ʒuʁnalist]: 1611, 1612
journée [ʒuʁne]: 1248, 1309, 1316, 1319, 1427, 1435, 1630, 1722, 1747, 1834, 1860, 1953
jours [ʒuʁ]: 1010, 1025, 1027, 1034, 1064, 1104, 1159, 1168, 1277, 1284, 1432, 1653, 1680, 1900, 1906, 1910
joyeux [ʒwajø]: 1801
jus [ʒy]: 1554, 1555, 1585, 1600
jusqu'au [ʒysko]: 1520
jusque [ʒysk]: 1192
kilomètres [kilomɛʁ]: 1398, 1537, 1735
l'a [l.a]: 1096, 1097, 1335, 1885
la [la]: 1006, 1009, 1019, 1033, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1049, 1051, 1054, 1055, 1060, 1061, 1066... + 210
là [la]: 1417
l'accident [l.aksidɑ̃]: 1020, 1035, 1157
l'acheter [l.aʃ^əte]: 1330, 1331, 1487
l'aéroport [l.aɛʁopɔʁ]: 1675, 1727, 1735, 1743, 1769, 1935, 1935
l'ai [l.ɛ]: 1007, 1009, 1193, 1773, 1805, 1840, 1871
l'aider [l.ede]: 1983
l'aime [l.ɛm]: 1869
l'aimes [l.ɛm]: 1958
l'air [l.ɛʁ]: 1846, 1865, 1894
laisse [lɛs]: 1261, 1646, 1649
laissé [lɛse]: 1970
lait [lɛ]: 1012, 1434, 1585
l'allemand [l.al^əmɑ̃]: 1443
l'alphabet [l.alfabɛ]: 1679
l'an [l.ɑ̃]: 1187, 1806
langue [lɑ̃g]: 1494
langues [lɑ̃g]: 1044, 1133, 1194, 1406, 1828, 1941
l'anniversaire [l.anivɛʁɛʁ]: 1251, 1288, 1738
l'appartement [l.apaʁt^əmɑ̃]: 1966
l'appeler [l.ap^əle]: 1324, 1608
l'après-midi [l.apʁɛ midi]: 1379
l'argent [l.ɑʁʒɑ̃]: 1372, 1656, 1927, 1975, 1977



- larissa [laʁisa]: 1871
 l'as-tu [l_a ty]: 1179, 1748
 l'attendons [l_atādõ]: 1648
 l'autobus [l_otobys]: 1248, 1418, 1450, 1509, 1639, 1650
 l'autre [l_otʁ]: 1192
 l'avais-tu [l_ave ty]: 1850
 lavé [lave]: 1070, 1175
 lavée [lave]: 1070
 laver [lave]: 1089, 1090, 1241
 l'avion [l_avjõ]: 1210
 le [lø]: 1010, 1011, 1012, 1018, 1024, 1028, 1033, 1037, 1040, 1041, 1048, 1054, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1079... + 130
 l'eau [l_o]: 1600
 l'école [l_ekol]: 1254, 1426, 1728
 l'édifice [l_edifis]: 1999
 légumes [legym]: 1474
 l'électronique [l_elektronik]: 1617, 1618
 l'emploi [l_ãplwa]: 1406, 1429, 1945
 lendemain [lãd°mẽ]: 1054
 lentement [lãt°mã]: 1514
 l'entreprise [l_ãtʁ°pʁiz]: 1704
 l'entrevue [l_ãtʁ°vy]: 1985
 l'enveloppe [l_ãv°lɔp]: 1714
 leopold [leopold]: 1460
 les [le]: 1010, 1013, 1027, 1029, 1042, 1064, 1065, 1077, 1080, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1094, 1104, 1113... + 46
 l'espagnol [l_espanol]: 1443
 lesquelles [lekel]: 1828
 l'est [l_e]: 1798
 l'étais [l_ete]: 1762, 1800, 1820
 l'était [l_ete]: 1801
 lettre [letʁ]: 1336
 lettres [letʁ]: 1679
 leur [lœʁ]: 1299
 levé [l°ve]: 1533
 levée [l°ve]: 1533
 lever [l°ve]: 1375, 1486, 1499, 1507, 1522, 1524, 1533, 1752, 1889, 1969
 l'examen [l_egzamẽ]: 1268
 l'exercice [l_egzeksis]: 1334
 l'expliquer [l_eksplik]: 1160
 l'explosion [l_eksplozjõ]: 1880
 l'extérieur [l_ekstɛʁjœʁ]: 1284, 1705
 l'herbe [l_ɛʁb]: 1078, 1078
 l'heure [l_œʁ]: 1580, 1629
 l'hôpital [l_opital]: 1021, 1047, 1540
 l'horloge [l_ɔʁlɔʒ]: 1859
 l'hôtel [l_otel]: 1049, 1493, 1737, 1741
 libre [libʁ]: 1298
 livres [libʁ]: 1938
 lieu [ljø]: 1065
 l'information [l_ẽfɔʁmasjõ]: 1550
 l'ingénierie [l_ẽʒeniʁi]: 1165
 l'intérieur [l_ẽtɛʁjœʁ]: 1714, 1717
 lire [liʁ]: 1477, 1513, 1596, 1992
 lit [li]: 1181, 1265, 1287, 1308, 1460, 1473, 1522, 1572, 1752, 1853, 1910
 litres [litʁ]: 1434
 littérature [litekatyʁ]: 1513
 livre [livʁ]: 1477, 1665, 1778, 1832
 livres [livʁ]: 1237, 1513, 1711
 l'obligance [l_obliʒãs]: 1962, 1963
 l'œil [l_œj]: 1685
 loin [lwẽ]: 1751
 londres [lõdʁ°]: 1058
 longtemps [lõtã]: 1151, 1185, 1509, 1525
 longue [lõg]: 1726
 l'opposé [l_opoze]: 1713
 l'ordinateur [l_ɔʁdinatœʁ]: 1093
 lors [lɔʁ]: 1020, 1157, 1985
 lorsque [lɔʁsk°]: 1424, 1476, 1726
 lorsqu'elle [lɔʁsk el]: 1101
 lorsqu'il [lɔʁsk il]: 1254, 1991
 lorsqu'on [lɔʁsk õ]: 1453
 loterie [lot°ʁi]: 1349
 lourd [luʁ]: 1889
 lourde [luʁd]: 1306
 lu [ly]: 1778
 lui [lɥi]: 1005, 1007, 1008, 1251, 1336, 1514, 1608, 1758, 1759, 1807, 1862, 1913, 1914, 1995
 lumière [lymjœʁ]: 1649



- lumières [lɥmjɛʁ]: 1453, 1963
lundi [lœ̃di]: 1224, 1288
lunes [lɥn]: 1906
lunettes [lɥnɛt]: 1421, 1424, 1511, 1789
l'université [l_ɥnivɛʁsite]: 1606, 1872
l'usine [l_ɥzin]: 1424
l'utilise [l_ɥtiliz]: 1093
lycéens [lisẽ]: 1445
m'a [m_a]: 1050, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1095, 1847, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1915
ma [ma]: 1054, 1059, 1061, 1067, 1157, 1164, 1166, 1169, 1306, 1405, 1539, 1672, 1760, 1765, 1781, 1789... + 7
machine [maʃin]: 1089, 1090, 1421
madame [madam]: 1434, 1435
magasin [magazɛ̃]: 1434, 1716
magasins [magazɛ̃]: 1124
magnifique [majɛfik]: 1860
m'aider [m_ɛde]: 1866
m'aime [m_ɛm]: 1845
main [mɛ̃]: 1898
mains [mɛ̃]: 1175, 1241
maintenant [mɛ̃t^nɑ̃]: 1089, 1256, 1324, 1387, 1463, 1486, 1486, 1518, 1535, 1572, 1578, 1579, 1598, 1599, 1642, 1644, 1691... + 6
mais [mɛ̃]: 1003, 1005, 1007, 1045, 1054, 1065, 1111, 1133, 1135, 1157, 1158, 1189, 1190, 1228, 1346, 1380, 1382, 1383, 1385... + 80
maison [mezɔ̃]: 1016, 1033, 1045, 1107, 1132, 1140, 1140, 1144, 1159, 1206, 1207, 1230, 1230, 1231, 1260, 1263, 1284, 1371, 1377, 1416... + 27
maisons [mezɔ̃]: 1017, 1062, 1084, 1092, 1142, 1671, 1724, 1874
mal [mal]: 1441, 1907
malade [malad]: 1412, 1491, 1822, 1827, 1844
manager [manadʒɛ]: 1704
mange [mɑ̃ʒ]: 1568, 1797, 1829, 1849
mangé [mɑ̃ʒɛ]: 1427, 1867
mangeons [mɑ̃ʒɔ̃]: 1633, 1636
manger [mɑ̃ʒɛ]: 1250, 1261, 1317, 1320, 1328, 1370, 1437, 1474, 1479, 1570, 1583, 1698, 1699, 1924
mangeras-tu [mɑ̃ʒ^ka ty]: 1370
mangés [mɑ̃ʒɛ]: 1155
mange-t-il [mɑ̃ʒ t_ɪl]: 1829, 1849
manteau [mɑ̃to]: 1300, 1464, 1487, 1890
m'appeler [m_ap^le]: 1260, 1885
m'appellerait [m_apɛl^kɛ]: 1900
marathon [makatɔ̃]: 1187
marcher [makʃɛ]: 1248, 1334, 1737
mardi [makdi]: 1734
mari [maki]: 1798
mariage [makʒaʒ]: 1052, 1240, 1808
marie [maki]: 1225
marié [makʒɛ]: 1776
mariée [makʒɛ]: 1776, 1830, 1946
marier [makʒɛ]: 1295, 1490
marieront [makikɔ̃]: 1295
mariés [makʒɛ]: 1145
m'asseoir [m_aswaʁ]: 1309, 1323, 1359, 1576, 1587, 1589, 1590
match [matʃ]: 1189, 1619, 1620, 1854
matin [matɛ̃]: 1210, 1239, 1287, 1289, 1299, 1377, 1438, 1602, 1647, 1696, 1752, 1794, 1820
m'attends [m_atɑ̃]: 1643
mauvais [move]: 1416, 1436, 1986
mauvaise [movez]: 1041
me [mø]: 1120, 1163, 1175, 1176, 1186, 1241, 1286, 1329, 1335, 1384, 1449, 1484, 1507, 1522, 1524, 1536, 1537, 1551... + 20
médecin [medsɛ̃]: 1492
même [mem]: 1415
mêmes [mem]: 1440, 1452
m'emmener [m_ãm^ne]: 1961
merci [meksi]: 1607
mercredi [mekkɛ^di]: 1734
mère [mɛʁ]: 1059, 1139, 1789, 1839, 1840
mes [me]: 1068, 1073, 1074, 1095, 1132, 1226, 1415, 1431, 1511,



- 1672, 1705, 1783, 1791, 1795,
1879, 1938, 1960
- message** [mesaʒ]: 1824
- messages** [mesaʒ]: 1696, 1697
- méto** [mɛtʁo]: 1538
- mets** [mɛ]: 1370
- mets-tu** [mɛ ty]: 1300
- mettre** [mɛtʁ]: 1640
- mexique** [mexique]: 1799
- mieux** [mjø]: 1287, 1584, 1889
- milieu** [miljø]: 1191
- militaire** [militeʁ]: 1510
- mille** [mil]: 1022, 1024, 1053, 1694,
1695, 1728
- milles** [mil]: 1537
- mince** [mɛs]: 1437
- m'interrompre** [m_ɛ̃tɛʁɔ̃pʁ]: 1972
- minuit** [minɥi]: 1232, 1280
- minute** [minyɥ]: 1391, 1391
- minutes** [minyɥ]: 1283, 1509, 1675,
1823, 1887
- moi** [mwa]: 1325, 1341, 1430, 1559,
1561, 1563, 1628, 1672, 1696,
1697, 1765, 1766, 1771, 1774,
1777, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1784... +7
- moi-même** [mwamɛm]: 1607
- moins** [mwɛ̃]: 1442
- mois** [mwa]: 1033, 1225
- moment** [momɑ̃]: 1087, 1093, 1099,
1276, 1595
- mon** [mɔ̃]: 1034, 1087, 1179, 1187,
1381, 1408, 1414, 1438, 1540,
1565, 1656, 1776, 1789, 1798,
1915, 1939
- monde** [mɔ̃d]: 1040, 1494, 1495, 1755,
1869, 1883, 1965
- monnaie** [mone]: 1384, 1392
- montagnes** [mɔ̃taɲ]: 1403
- monté** [mɔ̃te]: 1108, 1184
- monter** [mɔ̃te]: 1401
- m'ont-ils** [m_ɔ̃ t_ɪl]: 1536
- montrer** [mɔ̃tʁe]: 1163, 1996
- montrerais** [mɔ̃tʁʰe]: 1326
- mordu** [mɔ̃ʁdy]: 1025
- mordue** [mɔ̃ʁdy]: 1025
- moscou** [moscou]: 1530
- mot** [mo]: 1030, 1032, 1162
- moto** [moto]: 1400, 1973
- mur** [myʁ]: 1709
- musée** [myze]: 1475, 1719, 1802
- musique** [myzik]: 1161, 1191, 1574,
1640, 1816
- n'a** [n_a]: 1019, 1045, 1097, 1116,
1189, 1417, 1508, 1532, 1534,
1564, 1943, 1985
- nagé** [naʒe]: 1192
- nager** [naʒe]: 1383, 1395, 1638
- nageur** [naʒœʁ]: 1383
- nageuse** [naʒøʒ]: 1383
- n'ai** [n_ɛ]: 1037, 1069, 1094, 1115,
1190, 1239, 1332, 1372, 1408,
1410, 1577, 1760, 1778, 1791,
1803, 1826, 1853, 1867
- n'aie** [n_ɛ]: 1366
- n'aime** [n_ɛm]: 1111, 1575, 1580, 1668,
1770, 1787, 1833, 1893
- n'aimeras** [n_ɛmʰɛʁa]: 1296
- n'aimes** [n_ɛm]: 1484
- n'arrive** [n_ɑʁiv]: 1409, 1973
- n'arrivera** [n_ɑʁivʰɛʁa]: 1289
- n'as** [n_a]: 1285, 1427, 1488, 1531,
1840, 1867, 1960
- n'as-tu** [n_a ty]: 1596
- nature** [natyʁ]: 1692, 1693
- n'aurai** [n_œʁe]: 1705
- n'avaient** [n_ave]: 1536
- n'avais** [n_ave]: 1408, 1533
- n'avais-tu** [n_ave ty]: 1903
- n'avait** [n_ave]: 1775
- n'avez-vous** [n_ave vu]: 1959
- n'avions** [n_avjɔ̃]: 1102
- n'avons** [n_avɔ̃]: 1189, 1509, 1535,
1583, 1719
- né** [ne]: 1022, 1023, 1043, 1055, 1058,
1729, 1852
- ne** [nø]: 1005, 1007, 1015, 1069, 1073,
1087, 1088, 1096, 1097, 1099,
1102, 1104, 1112, 1128, 1129,
1130, 1131, 1132, 1133... +203
- née** [ne]: 1022, 1023, 1043, 1056,
1058, 1059, 1139, 1852



- neige** [neʒ]: 1363, 1658, 1814
neiger [neʒe]: 1363
neige-t-il [neʒ t.il]: 1814
n'en [n.ɑ̃]: 1568, 1810, 1812, 1927
nerveuse [nɛʁvøʒ]: 1914
n'es [n.ɛ]: 1868, 1888
nés [ne]: 1057
n'est [n.ɛ]: 1030, 1071, 1108, 1109, 1159, 1380, 1416, 1430, 1436, 1515, 1669, 1758, 1827, 1839, 1889, 1980
n'est-ce [n.ɛ sə]: 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870... + 12
n'étaient [n.ɛtɛ]: 1052
n'étais [n.ɛtɛ]: 1780
n'était [n.ɛtɛ]: 1873, 1907
n'était-il [n.ɛtɛ t.il]: 1925
n'étions [n.ɛtjɔ̃]: 1088
nettoie [netwa]: 1010, 1063, 1077, 1079
nettoyé [netwaje]: 1010, 1011, 1063, 1064, 1105, 1164, 1166
nettoyée [netwaje]: 1071, 1072
nettoyées [netwaje]: 1014, 1027, 1149, 1168
nettoyer [netwaje]: 1077, 1079, 1168, 1890, 1966
nettoyés [netwaje]: 1104
n'étudie [n.ɛtydi]: 1455
neuf [nœ]: 1246
neuf [nœf]: 1022, 1053
new [nuw]: 1210
nez [ne]: 1899
nié [nje]: 1977
noir [nwɑʁ]: 1749
nombreux [nɔ̃bʁø]: 1541
non [nɔ̃]: 1052, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1341, 1342, 1384, 1578, 1596, 1607, 1634, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646... + 65
nos [no]: 1195, 1886
n'oserais [n.ozʁɛ]: 1995
notes [not]: 1445
notre [notʁ]: 1045, 1894
nourriture [nuʁityʁ]: 1428, 1519
nous [nu]: 1088, 1102, 1135, 1177, 1178, 1189, 1191, 1195, 1198, 1203, 1229, 1230, 1251, 1262... + 44
nouveau [nuvo]: 1156, 1188, 1704, 1832, 1908, 1908
nouveaux [nuvo]: 1462, 1472
nouvel [nuvɛ]: 1282, 1484, 1571, 1994
nouvelle [nuvɛl]: 1152, 1335, 1831, 1848
nouvelles [nuvɛl]: 1062
nuageux [nʁaʒø]: 1744
nuit [nʁi]: 1118, 1128, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1191, 1388, 1748, 1757
nulle [nyl]: 1677
numéro [nymɛʁo]: 1416, 1436
n'y [n.i]: 1065, 1135, 1228, 1503, 1517, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1661, 1662, 1669, 1674, 1677, 1698, 1699, 1714, 1716, 1717, 1719... + 6
obtenir [ɑ̃ptʁniʁ]: 1500, 1501, 1945
obtenir [ɛ.ɑ̃ptʁni]: 1442
œufs [z.øf]: 1849
œuvres [z.œvʁ]: 1002
offrons [ɔfʁiʁɔ̃]: 1251
oh [o]: 1324, 1831
oignons [z.ɔ̃jɔ̃]: 1568
oiseau [n.wazo]: 1198
oiseaux [z.wazo]: 1261
on [ɔ̃]: 1019, 1042, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1067, 1068, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086... + 32
ont [ɔ̃]: 1017, 1021, 1035, 1047, 1049, 1065, 1068, 1073, 1074, 1080, 1086, 1092, 1195, 1197, 1415, 1433, 1529, 1880, 1975
ont [l.ɔ̃]: 1026
ont-elles [ɔ̃ t.ɛl]: 1038, 1092, 1136, 1142
ont-ils [ɔ̃ t.il]: 1506, 1529
onze [ɔ̃z]: 1257, 1258, 1664, 1691



- onze** [t_ɔz]: 1256, 1691
opération [n_opeʁasjɔ̃]: 1889
oranges [z_ɔʁɑ̃ʒ]: 1013
organise [n_ɔʁɡaniz]: 1343
organises [ɔʁɡani]: 1485
où [ɥ_u]: 1677
où [u]: 1023, 1042, 1043, 1050, 1091, 1110, 1119, 1136, 1139, 1155, 1199, 1226, 1344, 1367, 1526, 1613, 1724, 1729, 1824, 1858... +2
ou [u]: 1544, 1585, 1586, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619
ouais [wɛ]: 1988
oublie [ublɪ]: 1362
oublié [ublɪje]: 1324
oublier [ublɪje]: 1362, 1997
oublier [z_ublɪje]: 1448, 1453
oui [wi]: 1093, 1193, 1338, 1383, 1429, 1464, 1553, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1671, 1675, 1687, 1758, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770... +67
ouragans [z_ʊʁagɑ̃]: 1708
ouvert [ʊvɛʁ]: 1714
ouverte [ʊvɛʁt]: 1198, 1646
ouvertes [ʊvɛʁt]: 1802
ouvre [ʊvʁ]: 1746
ouvres-tu [ʊvʁ ty]: 1163
ouvriers [z_ʊvʁɪje]: 1421
ouvrir [ʊvʁi]: 1314, 1372
ouvrir [ʊvʁɪʁ]: 1390
pain [pɛ̃]: 1261
panne [pan]: 1089, 1980
papier [papje]: 1048, 1959
papiers [papje]: 1451
par [pa]: 1025, 1026, 1045, 1050
par [paʁ]: 1024, 1037, 1054, 1191, 1323, 1575, 1576, 1876
parapluie [paʁaplɥi]: 1102, 1153, 1285, 1348, 1393, 1393, 1564, 1565
parc [paʁk]: 1062, 1199
parce [paʁs]: 1175, 1181, 1195, 1406, 1705, 1749
parents [paʁɑ̃]: 1057, 1132, 1226, 1672, 1793
parfait [paʁfɛ]: 1834
parking [paʁkiŋ]: 1888
parle [paʁl]: 1133, 1439, 1828, 1905, 1972
parlé [paʁle]: 1007, 1008, 1188, 1862, 1898
parlées [paʁle]: 1194
parler [paʁle]: 1382, 1394, 1406, 1410, 1514, 1622, 1919, 1921, 1941, 1965, 1990
parles [paʁl]: 1404, 1864
parle-t-on [paʁl t_ɔ̃]: 1044
pars [paʁ]: 1284
pars-tu [paʁ ty]: 1214
part [pa]: 1677
part [paʁ]: 1232, 1526
partait [paʁte]: 1900
partant [paʁtɑ̃]: 1937
part-elle [pa ʁ_ɛl]: 1223
partent [paʁ]: 1226
partent [paʁt]: 1299
parti [paʁti]: 1141
participer [paʁtisipe]: 1510
partie [paʁti]: 1065, 1159, 1292, 1934
parties [paʁti]: 1065
partir [paʁti]: 1489
partir [paʁtik]: 1012, 1048, 1438, 1506, 1529, 1535, 1578, 1732, 1949, 1979
partira [paʁtika]: 1453
partout [paʁtu]: 1418
pas [pa]: 1005, 1019, 1030, 1037, 1052, 1065, 1069, 1073, 1087, 1088, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1102, 1104, 1111... +352
passagers [pasaʒɛ]: 1444
passe [pas]: 1625
passé [pase]: 1774, 1912, 1991
passport [paspoʁ]: 1146, 1896
passer [pase]: 1244, 1271, 1500, 1501
passera [pasʁa]: 1266, 1290, 1291, 1809
pâté [pate]: 1671, 1724
pâtés [pate]: 1874
pauvre [povʁ]: 1441
payer [peje]: 1527



- pays [pei]: 1040, 1495, 1510, 1968
peint [pɛ̃]: 1060, 1066
peinte [pɛ̃t]: 1033, 1066
peints [pɛ̃]: 1026
peinture [pɛ̃tyʁ]: 1087
pendant [pɑ̃dɑ̃]: 1178, 1414
pensais [pɑ̃sɛ]: 1901, 1902, 1906
pense [pɑ̃s]: 1267, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1295, 1296, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1325, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1334, 1462, 1463... +25
penses-tu [pɑ̃s ty]: 1268, 1301, 1467, 1468, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1648, 1703, 1763, 1809, 1945, 1947, 1950, 1988
perdre [pɛʁdʁ]: 1451
perdu [pɛʁdy]: 1146, 1179, 1850, 1993
père [pɛʁ]: 1789
permis [pɛʁmi]: 1031, 1442, 1500, 1501, 1895, 1942
pérou [pɛʁu]: 1806
personne [pɛʁsɔ̃n]: 1069, 1869, 1875, 1902, 1912
personnes [pɛʁsɔ̃n]: 1021, 1035, 1047, 1672, 1718, 1880
perte [pɛʁt]: 1970
petit [pɛ̃ti]: 1239, 1523, 1613, 1614
petite [pɛ̃tit]: 1615, 1616
peu [pø]: 1578, 1579, 1599, 1642, 1718, 1905
peur [pøʁ]: 1689, 1749, 1948, 1949
peut [pø]: 1302, 1381, 1382, 1403, 1406, 1411, 1658, 1733, 1777, 1781
peut-être [pø etʁ]: 1350, 1763, 1810
peut-être [pøtetʁ]: 1344, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368... +13
peuvent [pœv]: 1385, 1523
peux [pø]: 1087, 1134, 1232, 1260, 1339, 1358, 1359, 1381, 1384, 1470, 1761, 1804, 1870, 1930
peux-tu [pø ty]: 1160, 1163, 1383, 1384, 1390, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1930, 1935
philippines [filipin]: 1194
philosophie [filozofi]: 1617, 1618
photo [foto]: 1050, 1151, 1670, 1893
piano [pjano]: 1381, 1781, 1870
pièce [pjes]: 1314, 1340, 1746
pièces [pjes]: 1014
pied [pje]: 1503, 1517, 1604, 1639
pilote [pilɔt]: 1609, 1610
piloter [pilote]: 1733
piscine [pisin]: 1715
plage [plaz]: 1095, 1741
plaisait [plɛzɛ]: 1005
plaît [plɛ]: 1098, 1156, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1550, 1554, 1573, 1585, 1623, 1624, 1761, 1933
plan [plɑ̃]: 1883
planètes [planet]: 1678
plans [plɑ̃]: 1304
plastique [plastik]: 1959
pleut [plø]: 1099, 1153, 1310, 1564, 1750, 1823
pleuvait [pløvɛ]: 1102
pleuvoir [pløvwɔʁ]: 1245, 1267, 1345, 1348, 1598, 1944
pleuvra [pløvʁa]: 1285
plu [ply]: 1116, 1178
pluie [plɥi]: 1706
plupart [plypaʁ]: 1040, 1442
plus [ply]: 1426, 1455
plus [plys]: 1071, 1287, 1289, 1332, 1352, 1353, 1428, 1497, 1637, 1728, 1800, 1905, 1943, 1956
plusieurs [plyzjœ]: 1051
plusieurs [plyzjœʁ]: 1194, 1510, 1863
plutôt [plyto]: 1303, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1908, 1954
poids [pwa]: 1970, 1993
poisson [pwasɔ̃]: 1633, 1636, 1829
police [polis]: 1054, 1725, 1877
policier [polisje]: 1879, 1882
pont [pɔ̃]: 1036, 1076, 1096, 1147
populaire [popylœʁ]: 1428



- porte** [pɔʁt]: 1060, 1066, 1390, 1432, 1440, 1712, 1789, 1962
portefeuille [pɔʁtʰfœj]: 1656, 1717
porter [pɔʁte]: 1247, 1421, 1424, 1444, 1476, 1511
porteras-tu [pɔʁtʰka ty]: 1240
poser [poze]: 1358
possible [posibl]: 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1979
postal [pɔstal]: 1415
postale [pɔstal]: 1321
poste [pɔst]: 1029
postulais [postulais]: 1940
poulet [pule]: 1636
pour [pu]: 1252, 1384, 1392, 1418, 1442, 1538, 1895
pour [puʁ]: 1159, 1197, 1284, 1306, 1317, 1320, 1336, 1367, 1370, 1414, 1422, 1430, 1438, 1443, 1447, 1450, 1458, 1459, 1487... + 20
pourquoi [puʁkwa]: 1041, 1120, 1144, 1154, 1229, 1300, 1450, 1506, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1725, 1833, 1845, 1855... + 7
pourrais-je [puʁe ʒə]: 1392, 1393, 1394
pourrais-tu [puʁe ty]: 1390, 1391, 1936, 1961
pourrait [puʁe]: 1317, 1320, 1996
pouvaient [puvɛ]: 1389
pouvais [puvɛ]: 1386, 1388, 1407, 1905, 1941, 1981
pouvait [puvɛ]: 1387, 1412
pouvoir [puvwaʁ]: 1500, 1501
pouvons [puvɔ̃]: 1402
pratiqué [pʁatikɛ]: 1040
préfère [pʁefɛʁ]: 1580
préfèrerais [pʁefɛʁʰʁɛ]: 1576, 1577, 1578, 1581, 1584, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1592, 1593, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1603, 1603, 1607, 1608, 1610... + 5
préfèrerais-tu [pʁefɛʁʰʁɛ ty]: 1544, 1585, 1586, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619
préférerait [pʁefɛʁʰʁɛ]: 1579, 1582, 1588, 1591, 1606
préférerions [pʁefɛʁʰʁjɔ̃]: 1583, 1594
prend [pʁɑ̃]: 1418, 1626, 1650
prendra [pʁɑ̃dʁa]: 1303
prendre [pʁɑ̃dʁ]: 1239, 1248, 1285, 1322, 1371, 1446, 1538, 1604, 1971
prends [pʁɑ̃]: 1348
prenne [pʁɛn]: 1893
prenons [pʁɑ̃nɔ̃]: 1639, 1650
préparer [pʁepaʁɛ]: 1913
près [pʁɛ]: 1121, 1415, 1657, 1661, 1671, 1709, 1712, 1874
présentement [pʁɛzɑ̃tʰmɑ̃]: 1063
président [pʁɛzidɑ̃]: 1253
présume [pʁɛzym]: 1879
prêt [pʁɛ]: 1246, 1283, 1623, 1632, 1785
prête [pʁɛt]: 1246, 1623, 1632, 1785
prétendent [pʁɛtɑ̃d]: 1998
prétendu [pʁɛtɑ̃dy]: 1991, 1992
prise [pʁiz]: 1151
privé [pʁive]: 1888
prix [pʁi]: 1954
probablement [pʁɔbablʰmɑ̃]: 1262, 1764, 1838
problème [pʁɔblɛm]: 1160, 1676, 1730, 1998
prochain [pʁɔʃɛ̃]: 1065, 1203, 1225, 1288, 1402, 1411, 1556
prochaine [pʁɔʃɛn]: 1135, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1226, 1240, 1249, 1251, 1259, 1275, 1365, 1385, 1520, 1562, 1563, 1751, 1858, 1903
professionnellement [pʁɔfɛsjɔnɛlʰmɑ̃]: 1447
profite [pʁɔfit]: 1321
promener [pʁɔmnɛ]: 1316, 1319, 1545, 1567
promis [pʁomi]: 1987
promotion [pʁɔmosjɔ̃]: 1947
prononcé [pʁɔnɔ̃se]: 1032, 1162
propos [pʁɔpo]: 1550, 1914
propre [pʁɔʁp]: 1149
prudent [pʁydɑ̃]: 1420



- prudente** [pʁydāt]: 1420
prudentes [pʁydāt]: 1423
prudents [pʁydā]: 1423
psychologie [psikoloji]: 1872
pu [py]: 1408
puis-je [pɥi ʒø]: 1314, 1359, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1554, 1607, 1724, 1930
qu'aimerais-tu [k_ɛm°ʁɛ ty]: 1548, 1556, 1566
qu'aimes-tu [k_ɛm ty]: 1557
qu'aleksey [k (...)]: 1052
quand [kɑ̃]: 1018, 1036, 1046, 1092, 1142, 1145, 1223, 1347, 1369, 1386, 1439, 1457, 1530, 1541, 1699, 1727, 1850, 1966, 1969, 1972... +1
quarante [kaʁāt]: 1299
quartier [kaʁtje]: 1724
qu'a-t-elle [k_a t_ɛl]: 1847
quatre [katʁ]: 1828
quatre-vingt-neuf [katʁ°vẽncef]: 1022
quatre-vingts [katʁ°vẽ]: 1537
qu'ayman [k (...)]: 1266
que [kø]: 1020, 1027, 1070, 1093, 1100, 1103, 1113, 1114, 1126, 1138, 1140, 1178, 1181, 1195, 1198, 1205, 1234, 1240, 1247... +125
quel [kɛ]: 1053, 1092, 1918, 1984
quel [kɛl]: 1574, 1734, 1848, 1857, 1920
qu'elle [k_ɛl]: 1252, 1406, 1489, 1809, 1847, 1876, 1878, 1900, 1903, 1909, 1946, 1990
quelle [kɛ]: 1117, 1124, 1141, 1211, 1214, 1215, 1222, 1233, 1468, 1504, 1524, 1569, 1928, 1928, 1932, 1932
quelle [kɛl]: 1014, 1737, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1861, 1892, 1935
qu'elles [k_ɛl]: 1073, 1175
quelque [kɛlk]: 1244, 1328, 1337, 1432, 1459, 1526, 1536, 1549, 1570, 1685, 1687, 1819
quelques [kɛl]: 1229, 1249, 1305, 1338
quelques [kɛlk]: 1007, 1025, 1034, 1159, 1237, 1284, 1509, 1573, 1710, 1711, 1874, 1900, 1906, 1910
quelques-unes [kɛlk°zyn]: 1002
quelques-uns [kɛlk°zœ]: 1001
quelqu'un [kɛlkœ]: 1010, 1011, 1020, 1045, 1060, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1093, 1172, 1173, 1727, 1803, 1996
quels [kɛl]: 1304
qu'emily [k (...)]: 1558
qu'en [k_ɑ̃]: 1303, 1372
qu'est-ce [kɛs°]: 1126, 1254, 1317, 1320, 1621, 1688, 1847
question [kɛstjɔ̃]: 1358, 1967
questions [kɛstjɔ̃]: 1521
qu'être [k_ɛtʁ]: 1595
qu'euna [k (...)]: 1290
qu'hakim [k (...)]: 1362
qu'helen [k (...)]: 1562
qui [ki]: 1343, 1445, 1652, 1803, 1912, 1919, 1921, 1929, 1957
qu'ichirou [k (...)]: 1960
qu'il [k_il]: 1267, 1345, 1363, 1492, 1598, 1661, 1687, 1703, 1730, 1749, 1877, 1879, 1901, 1907
qu'ils [k_il]: 1295, 1490
qu'ingrid [k (...)]: 1809
quinze [kɛ̃z]: 1281, 1691
qu'iris [k (...)]: 1294
quoi [kwa]: 1409, 1832, 1889, 1999, 2000
qu'on [k_ɔ̃]: 1317, 1320, 1486, 1637, 1648, 1893, 1961, 1974
qu'un [k_œ]: 1593, 1610, 1612, 1620
qu'une [k_yn]: 1616
qu'y [k_i]: 1685
raconter [ʁakɔ̃te]: 1912
raconteras [ʁakɔ̃t°ʁa]: 1875
randonnée [ʁɑ̃done]: 1368
rapide [ʁapid]: 1196
rapidement [ʁapid°mɑ̃]: 1197, 1895
rapporte [ʁapɔʁt]: 1880
réalisé [ʁealize]: 1053
recherche [ʁ°ʃɛʁʃ]: 1877



- refait [ʁʰfe]: 1087
 regarde [ʁʰgɑ̃d]: 1134, 1245, 1333, 1621, 1670, 1700, 1792
 regardé [ʁʰgɑ̃de]: 1115, 1915
 regardée [ʁʰgɑ̃de]: 1915
 regarder [ʁʰgɑ̃de]: 1235, 1236, 1253, 1312, 1457, 1461, 1478, 1586, 1594, 1596, 1601, 1619, 1620, 1854
 regardera [ʁʰgɑ̃dʰɑ]: 1378
 regardes [ʁʰgɑ̃d]: 1120, 1461
 regardes-tu [ʁʰgɑ̃d ty]: 1120
 regardez [ʁʰgɑ̃de]: 1807
 règles [ʁɛgl]: 1452
 regrette [ʁʰgʁet]: 1976
 relaxer [ʁʰlakse]: 1914
 remarques [ʁʰmark]: 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957
 remettre [ʁʰmɛtʁ]: 1979
 remy [ʁʰmi]: 1945
 rencontre [ʁākōtʁ]: 1218, 1230
 rencontré [ʁākōtʁe]: 1190, 1840
 rencontrée [ʁākōtʁe]: 1009, 1840, 1871
 rencontrées [ʁākōtʁe]: 1922
 rencontrer [ʁākōtʁe]: 1302, 1887
 rencontrés [ʁākōtʁe]: 1922
 rencontres-tu [ʁākōtʁ ty]: 1204
 rencontrons [ʁākōtʁō]: 1230
 rend [ʁā]: 1520
 rendre [ʁādʁ]: 1537, 1805
 rentrait [ʁātʁe]: 1877
 rentré [ʁātʁe]: 1140, 1144
 rentrée [ʁātʁe]: 1144
 rentrer [ʁātʁe]: 1232, 1468, 1486, 1503, 1517, 1604, 1639, 1644, 1982
 rentreras-tu [ʁātʁʰɑ ty]: 1371
 rentres-tu [ʁātʁ ty]: 1231
 rentrons [ʁātʁō]: 1644
 répare [ʁepaʁ]: 1042, 1061, 1075, 1082
 réparé [ʁepaʁe]: 1096, 1097
 réparée [ʁepaʁe]: 1089, 1169
 réparer [ʁepaʁe]: 1061, 1075, 1082, 1090
 repassé [ʁʰpase]: 1080
 repassées [ʁʰpase]: 1080
 répéter [ʁepete]: 1439
 répondre [ʁepōdʁ]: 1521
 répondu [ʁepōdy]: 1417
 résolu [ʁezoly]: 1998
 restais [ʁeste]: 1904
 restaurant [ʁestorā]: 1004, 1372, 1428, 1641, 1662, 1689, 1954
 restaurants [ʁestorā]: 1661
 reste [ʁest]: 1206, 1207, 1325, 1628
 rester [ʁeste]: 1551, 1577, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1592, 1603, 1910
 restons [ʁestō]: 1634, 1635
 retard [ʁʰtak]: 1246, 1289, 1364, 1426, 1449, 1450, 1498, 1502, 1580, 1629, 1720, 1780, 1821, 1842, 1886, 1987
 retirer [ʁʰtike]: 1895
 retour [ʁʰtuʁ]: 1900
 retourné [ʁʰtuʁne]: 1729
 retraite [ʁʰtʁet]: 1971
 retrouvée [ʁʰtuve]: 1054
 réunion [ʁeynjō]: 1412, 1718, 1917
 réussi [ʁeysi]: 1410, 1985
 réveil [ʁevej]: 1907
 réveillé [ʁeveje]: 1037
 réveillée [ʁeveje]: 1037
 réveillés [ʁeveje]: 1191
 reverras-tu [ʁʰveʁɑ ty]: 1369
 revoir [ʁʰvwɑʁ]: 1753
 rhume [ʁym]: 1441
 rien [ʁjē]: 1045, 1298, 1427, 1655, 1698, 1699, 1714
 rire [ʁik]: 1981
 rivière [ʁivjeʁ]: 1192
 roman [ʁomā]: 1596
 rouge [ʁuʒ]: 1686
 rouler [ʁule]: 1425
 route [ʁut]: 1446, 1660, 1674, 1701
 rue [ʁy]: 1991
 rues [ʁy]: 1149
 sa [sa]: 1135, 1161, 1190, 1238, 1523, 1894, 1971
 sable [sabl]: 1028
 sac [sak]: 1179, 1898, 1915, 1959
 s'acheter [s_ɑʰʰte]: 1335



- saint-pétersbourg** [sɛ̃ petɛʁsbuʁʒ]: 1249
- sais** [sɛ]: 1162, 1347, 1368, 1370, 1430, 1435, 1483, 1536, 1737, 1929, 1968
- sais-tu** [sɛ ty]: 1928, 1932
- sait** [sɛ]: 1409, 1825, 1851
- sale** [sal]: 1071, 1890
- salée** [sale]: 1668
- sales** [sal]: 1175
- salon** [salɔ̃]: 1431
- salut** [saly]: 1753
- samedi** [sam^odi]: 1216, 1269, 1302, 1454, 1703
- samedis** [sam^odi]: 1454, 1505
- sandwich** [sɑ̃dwiʃ]: 1250
- s'asseoir** [s_{as}waʁ]: 1575, 1677
- s'attend** [s_{at}ɑ̃]: 1878
- saurais-tu** [soʁɛ ty]: 1999
- sauté** [sote]: 1192
- savais** [save]: 1822, 1825, 1852, 2000
- savoir** [savwaʁ]: 1938, 1941
- sciences** [sjɑ̃s]: 1475
- se** [sø]: 1031, 1061, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1090, 1168, 1225, 1227, 1230, 1244, 1252, 1295, 1316... +24
- secret** [s^okʁɛ]: 1883
- sécurité** [sekʁite]: 1424, 1444, 1476
- seize** [sez]: 1183, 1255, 1442, 1876
- séjourné** [sezʁʁne]: 1195, 1695, 1715
- séjourner** [sezʁʁne]: 1305, 1493
- séjours** [sezʁʁnjɔ̃]: 1694
- sel** [sɛl]: 1667
- semaine** [s^omɛn]: 1009, 1019, 1039, 1049, 1054, 1074, 1096, 1116, 1131, 1135, 1180, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1226, 1240, 1249, 1251, 1259, 1274... +20
- semaines** [s^omɛn]: 1878
- semble** [sɑ̃bl]: 1345, 1883, 1994
- semblent** [sɑ̃bl]: 1989
- sembles** [sɑ̃bl]: 1993
- semestre** [s^omɛstʁ]: 1227
- s'en** [s_{ɑ̃}]: 1914
- sens** [sɑ̃s]: 1127, 1176, 1286, 1329, 1551, 1581, 1813, 1846, 1868
- sens-tu** [sɑ̃s ty]: 1127, 1813
- sent** [sɑ̃]: 1252, 1492, 1582, 1889
- senti** [sɑ̃ti]: 1907
- sentir** [sɑ̃tiʁ]: 1441
- sentiras** [sɑ̃tiʁa]: 1287
- sept** [sɛ]: 1210, 1499, 1886
- sept** [sɛt]: 1653
- septembre** [sɛptɑ̃bʁ]: 1680
- sera** [s^oʁa]: 1258, 1259, 1268, 1273, 1275, 1278, 1365, 1377, 1768, 1779, 1838, 1950
- serai** [s^oʁɛ]: 1260, 1264, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1293, 1293, 1449, 1498, 1817, 1858
- serait** [s^oʁɛ]: 1903
- seras** [s^oʁa]: 1842
- seras-tu** [s^oʁa ty]: 1263, 1349, 1817, 1858
- sera-t-il** [s^oʁa t_{il}]: 1768
- serveuse** [sɛʁvøz]: 1004
- service** [sɛʁvis]: 1510
- ses** [sɛ]: 1001, 1002, 1057, 1434, 1793, 1970
- s'est** [s_e]: 1830, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1899
- s'était** [s_ɛtɛ]: 1907, 1912
- s'étendre** [s_ɛtɑ̃dʁ]: 1252
- seul** [sœl]: 1114, 1605
- seule** [sœl]: 1605
- seulement** [sœl^omɑ̃]: 1874
- shopping** [ʃɔpiŋ]: 1380
- si** [si]: 1154, 1450, 1460, 1475, 1481, 1533, 1597, 1752, 1758, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1797, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1826, 1937, 1941... +1
- signifie** [sjɛnifi]: 1126
- s'il** [s_{il}]: 1098, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1550, 1554, 1573, 1585, 1623, 1624, 1761, 1933, 1999
- silence** [silɑ̃s]: 1098, 1624
- silencieux** [silɑ̃sjø]: 1662, 1965
- silva** [silva]: 1419
- simplement** [sɛ̃pl^omɑ̃]: 1601
- singapour** [singapʁ]: 1259



- sinon** [sinɔ̃]: 1265, 1449
situation [sitʁasjɔ̃]: 1423, 1914, 1983
six [si]: 1433, 1499
six [sis]: 1521
skier [skje]: 1396, 1658
s'occuper [s_ɔkype]: 1523
sœur [sœʁ]: 1006, 1760, 1765, 1781, 1796, 1871
sœurs [sœʁ]: 1672
sofa [sofa]: 1713
soif [swaf]: 1549
soir [swaʁ]: 1100, 1129, 1130, 1137, 1154, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1211, 1228, 1229, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1247, 1253, 1260, 1262... +62
sois [swa]: 1364, 1629
soit [swa]: 1365, 1889, 1946
soixante-cinq [swasɑ̃tsɛ̃k]: 1053
soixante-seize [swasɑ̃tsɛz]: 1024
solaire [soleʁ]: 1678
soleil [solej]: 1123, 1953
sombre [sɔ̃br]: 1340
sommes [sɔm]: 1088, 1726, 1734
sommes-nous [sɔm nu]: 1734, 1922
son [sɔ̃]: 1146, 1266, 1278, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1515, 1809, 1889, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1907, 1908, 1994
songé [sɔ̃ʒe]: 1968
sonne [sɔn]: 1430
sonné [sone]: 1417
sont [sɔ̃]: 1013, 1027, 1029, 1051, 1052, 1057, 1062, 1104, 1110, 1132, 1149, 1155, 1168, 1194, 1199, 1304, 1419, 1431, 1490, 1511... +9
sont-elles [sɔ̃ t_ɛl]: 1014, 1861
sont-ils [sɔ̃ t_il]: 1052, 1117, 1145
sors [sɔʁ]: 1130, 1206, 1229, 1300, 1338, 1904
sors-tu [sɔʁ ty]: 1208, 1350, 1531, 1810
sort [sɔʁ]: 1112, 1564, 1634, 1645, 1841
sorte [sɔʁt]: 1861
sortent [sɔʁt]: 1132
sorti [sɔʁti]: 1137, 1795
sortie [sɔʁti]: 1137, 1795
sorties [sɔʁti]: 1726
sortir [sɔʁtik]: 1129, 1262, 1310, 1327, 1339, 1366, 1366, 1374, 1531, 1577, 1581, 1582, 1584, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1598, 1603, 1986
sortira [sɔʁtika]: 1379
sortis [sɔʁti]: 1117, 1726
sortons [sɔʁtɔ̃]: 1635, 1645
sortons-nous [sɔʁtɔ̃ nu]: 1924
soudainement [sudɛnɑ̃mɑ̃]: 1965
souhaitez-tu [swɛt ty]: 1921
soupe [sup]: 1667, 1668
souvent [suvɑ̃]: 1030, 1112, 1132, 1158, 1515, 1553, 1568, 1750, 1807
spécial [spesjal]: 1459
sport [spɔʁ]: 1333, 1796
sports [spɔʁ]: 1333
station [stasjɔ̃]: 1520
station-service [stasjɔ̃sɛʁvis]: 1751
sud [syd]: 1109, 1909
suggéré [sygzɛʁe]: 1964, 1978
suis [sɥi]: 1015, 1022, 1058, 1129, 1130, 1175, 1181, 1184, 1186, 1246, 1289, 1298, 1308, 1344, 1346, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1383... +36
suisse [sɥis]: 1044, 1793
suit [sɥi]: 1227
suite [sɥit]: 1466, 1578, 1583, 1644
suivre [sɥivʁ]: 1452, 1541
supplémentaire [syplemɑ̃tɛʁ]: 1562
suppose [sypoz]: 1952
sur [sy]: 1005, 1575
sur [syk]: 1051, 1425, 1521, 1651, 1660, 1665, 1701, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1832
sûr [syʁ]: 1233, 1344, 1346, 1359, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1380, 1451, 1809, 1866, 1875, 1968, 1996
sûre [syʁ]: 1346, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1809
sûres [syʁ]: 1757
suspicieux [syspisjø]: 1915
sympa [sɛ̃pa]: 1009



- système [sistem]: 1678
t'a [t_a]: 1847
ta [ta]: 1139, 1242, 1402, 1488, 1607, 1686, 1743, 1839, 1888, 1892
table [tabl]: 1665, 1710
tableaux [tablo]: 1001, 1026
tablettes [tablẽt]: 1711
t'accompagne [t_akõpan]: 1605
t'accueillir [t_akœjɪk]: 1727
t'ai [t_ɛ]: 1875
t'aider [t_edɛ]: 1607, 1777, 1804
t'ai-je [t_ɛ ʒø]: 1898
t'appeler [t_ap°le]: 1307, 1318, 1647, 1736
t'appelle [t_apɛl]: 1315
t'appellera-t-il [t_apɛl°ka t_il]: 1347
tard [ta]: 1154, 1473
tard [tak]: 1332, 1352, 1353, 1460, 1463, 1518, 1732, 1752, 1982
tardait [takdɛ]: 1913
tas [ta]: 1003, 1902
t'attendre [t_atãdk]: 1643
t'attends [t_atã]: 1341
taxi [taksi]: 1231, 1604, 1650, 1982
te [tø]: 1127, 1156, 1229, 1287, 1287, 1326, 1361, 1390, 1391, 1441, 1524, 1533, 1545, 1567, 1585, 1622... + 7
télé [tele]: 1115, 1134, 1235, 1236, 1253, 1312, 1333, 1461, 1478, 1596, 1601, 1655, 1687, 1692, 1792, 1807, 1854
téléphone [telefon]: 1018, 1024, 1034, 1417, 1430
téléphoniques [telefonik]: 1696, 1697
téléscope [teleskop]: 1803
télévision [televizjõ]: 1051, 1378
t'emmène [t_ãmen]: 1961
tempête [tãpet]: 1748
t'emprunter [t_ãpɾãte]: 1393, 1393
temps [tã]: 1303, 1366, 1461, 1475, 1525, 1625, 1705, 1719, 1774, 1920, 1938, 1939, 1986
t'en [t_ã]: 1628
tendance [tãdãs]: 1990, 1997
tennis [tenis]: 1199, 1200, 1216, 1243, 1329, 1351, 1373, 1447, 1457, 1516, 1560, 1561, 1638
tentatives [tãtativ]: 1970
t'entends [t_ãtã]: 1404
t'enverrai [t_ãvɛɾɛ]: 1321
termine [tekmin]: 1227
terminé [tekmine]: 1148
terminer [tekmine]: 1408
terminera [tekmin°ka]: 1254
terre [tek]: 1323, 1575, 1576
terrible [tekibl]: 1873
terriblement [tekibl°mã]: 1441
t'es [t_ɛ]: 1956
tes [te]: 1136, 1204, 1222, 1304, 1321, 1367, 1959, 1960
t'est-il [t_e t_il]: 1916
t'es-tu [t_ɛ ty]: 1154, 1533, 1818
thé [te]: 1111, 1544, 1597, 1759
théâtre [teatr]: 1297
tienne [tjen]: 1686
tiens [tjɛ̃]: 1626
timbres [tẽbɾ]: 1029
toi [twa]: 1121, 1306, 1339, 1415, 1430, 1441, 1487, 1558, 1766, 1773, 1807, 1824, 1874
toit [twa]: 1082, 1651
tombe [tõb]: 1627
tombé [tõbe]: 1186
tombée [tõbe]: 1186
tomber [tõbe]: 1970, 1980
ton [tõ]: 1148, 1156, 1188, 1215, 1271, 1300, 1393, 1414, 1484, 1500, 1501, 1571, 1602, 1670, 1772, 1897, 1955, 1956
tôt [to]: 1144, 1181, 1287, 1308, 1375, 1438, 1466, 1486, 1506, 1507, 1522, 1524, 1529, 1529, 1533, 1752, 1800... + 6
toujours [tuʒur]: 1149, 1255, 1419, 1435, 1439, 1457, 1889
touristes [tuɾist]: 1721
tous [tu]: 1010, 1027, 1064, 1104, 1155, 1168, 1197, 1432, 1512



- tout** [tu]: 1387, 1461, 1466, 1494, 1578, 1583, 1644, 1676, 1730, 1755, 1869, 1883, 1965
- toutes** [tut]: 1675, 1690
- train** [tʁɛ̃]: 1063, 1281, 1299, 1520, 1652, 1666, 1690, 1691, 1959
- tranquille** [tʁɑ̃kil]: 1674
- transportées** [tʁɑ̃spɔʁte]: 1021
- transporter** [tʁɑ̃spɔʁte]: 1306
- travail** [tʁavaj]: 1148, 1156, 1188, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1438, 1484, 1491, 1498, 1502, 1508, 1515, 1519, 1528, 1537, 1723, 1755... +9
- travailleurs** [tʁavaje]: 1101, 1783
- travaille** [tʁavaj]: 1003, 1098, 1128, 1131, 1201, 1234, 1270, 1302, 1311, 1339, 1454, 1507, 1766, 1771, 1782, 1843, 1857, 1865, 1876... +1
- travaillé** [tʁavaje]: 1005, 1413, 1414
- travailler** [tʁavaje]: 1281, 1354, 1411, 1419, 1435, 1454, 1465, 1480, 1499, 1505, 1508, 1534, 1754, 1971
- travaillera** [tʁavajʔka]: 1376
- travaillés-tu** [tʁavaj ty]: 1118, 1221
- travaille-t-il** [tʁavaj t_ɪl]: 1125, 1534, 1952
- travaillez** [tʁavaje]: 1766
- treize** [tʁɛz]: 1167
- rente** [tʁɑ̃t]: 1138, 1210, 1213, 1255, 1652, 1666, 1680, 1683, 1886, 1951
- très** [tʁɛ]: 1009, 1030, 1129, 1130, 1132, 1151, 1158, 1176, 1177, 1189, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1252, 1278, 1286, 1306, 1308, 1314... +36
- trois** [tʁwa]: 1035, 1103, 1277, 1433, 1434, 1708, 1820, 1878
- trop** [tʁo]: 1331, 1466, 1487, 1490, 1493, 1668, 1684, 1754, 1895, 1913, 1990
- trottoir** [tʁotwaʁ]: 1425
- trouve** [tʁuv]: 1073, 1405, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743
- trouvé** [tʁuve]: 1050, 1193
- trouver** [tʁuve]: 1410, 1484, 1606, 1930
- tu** [ty]: 1120, 1127, 1134, 1150, 1260, 1265, 1285, 1287, 1296, 1337, 1372, 1404, 1413, 1414, 1420, 1426, 1427... +98
- typhon** [tifɔ̃]: 1707
- un** [d_œ̃]: 1650
- un** [œ̃]: 1042, 1047, 1049, 1076, 1177, 1187, 1198, 1212, 1282, 1349, 1435, 1447, 1508, 1512, 1543, 1554, 1563, 1578, 1579, 1596... +43
- un** [ɤ_œ̃]: 1025, 1026, 1050, 1153, 1250, 1372, 1384, 1392, 1442, 1484, 1492, 1495, 1500, 1501, 1554, 1586, 1593, 1594, 1606... +3
- un** [t_œ̃]: 1042, 1076, 1091, 1170, 1227, 1456, 1477, 1521, 1666, 1691, 1704, 1712, 1713, 1888, 1999
- un** [z_œ̃]: 1004, 1195, 1251, 1348, 1383, 1441, 1451, 1482, 1562, 1564, 1614, 1640, 1642, 1669, 1694, 1695, 1710, 1715, 1958, 1959... +1
- une** [d_yn]: 1626
- une** [ɤ_yn]: 1005, 1252, 1314, 1358, 1433, 1444, 1476, 1575, 1616, 1724, 1947, 1985, 1988
- une** [t_yn]: 1151, 1185, 1196, 1248, 1309, 1316, 1319, 1389, 1630, 1688, 1693, 1709, 1723, 1726, 1834, 1860, 1869, 1953, 1973
- une** [yn]: 1009, 1026, 1091, 1152, 1158, 1160, 1220, 1228, 1279, 1312, 1321, 1323, 1335, 1343, 1383, 1391, 1399, 1400, 1446... +24
- une** [z_yn]: 1003, 1198, 1203, 1385, 1423, 1485, 1613, 1614, 1653, 1663, 1664, 1682, 1722, 1843, 1843, 1857, 1983
- usine** [yzin]: 1003, 1091, 1857
- utilise** [n_ɪtiliz]: 1093
- utilisé** [z_ɪtilize]: 1030
- utiliser** [z_ɪtilize]: 1087
- utilise-tu** [ɪtiliz ty]: 1326



- va** [va]: 1202, 1217, 1236, 1238, 1244, 1245, 1249, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1267, 1287, 1294, 1301, 1316, 1319, 1323, 1335, 1345... +15
- vacances** [vakãs]: 1131, 1178, 1195, 1223, 1226, 1321, 1344, 1367, 1806, 1884, 1969
- vais** [vɛ]: 1153, 1157, 1212, 1224, 1228, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1284, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1312, 1322, 1323... +29
- valise** [valiz]: 1306, 1405, 1607
- valises** [valiz]: 1705
- vas** [va]: 1296, 1752, 1866
- vase** [vaz]: 1710
- vas-tu** [va ty]: 1242, 1247, 1253, 1271, 1367, 1753, 1764, 1854
- va-t'en** [va t'en]: 1622
- va-t-il** [va t'il]: 1856, 1944
- vécu** [veky]: 1107, 1167
- vendre** [vãðk]: 1238, 1488
- vendredi** [vãðk°di]: 1202, 1227, 1419, 1723
- vendredis** [vãðk°di]: 1419
- vendus** [vãdy]: 1029, 1197
- venir** [v°nik]: 1269, 1385, 1389, 1402, 1523
- vents** [vã]: 1745
- venus** [v°ny]: 1917
- verre** [vɛk]: 1028, 1600
- verres** [vɛk]: 1095
- verrons** [vɛkõ]: 1926
- vers** [vɛk]: 1769
- veston** [vestõ]: 1482, 1958
- vêtements** [vet°mã]: 1440, 1462, 1472
- veulent** [vœl]: 1445
- veut** [vø]: 1126, 1606, 1909, 1971
- veux** [vø]: 1129, 1150, 1248, 1322, 1558, 1560, 1622, 1923, 1933
- veux-tu** [vø ty]: 1233, 1269, 1323, 1535, 1601, 1605, 1639, 1646, 1649, 1737, 1919, 1923, 1933
- viande** [vjãd]: 1797, 1829, 1849
- vide** [vid]: 1714, 1717
- vieille** [vjej]: 1151
- viendra** [vjẽðka]: 1355, 1357
- viendrait** [vjẽðkɛ]: 1901
- vienna** [vjen]: 1387
- viennent** [vjen]: 1222, 1305
- viens** [vjẽ]: 1150, 1341, 1621
- viens-tu** [vjẽ ty]: 1325
- vient** [vjẽ]: 1209, 1894, 1901
- vient-elle** [vjẽ t.ɛl]: 1926
- vieux** [vjø]: 1261, 1669
- village** [vilaʒ]: 1613, 1614, 1669, 1729
- ville** [vil]: 1149, 1428, 1613, 1614, 1705
- villes** [vil]: 1757
- vingt** [vẽ]: 1182, 1230, 1384, 1673, 1675, 1687, 1721
- vingt-cinq** [vẽtsɛk]: 1288
- vingt-quatre** [vẽtkatɛ]: 1722
- vingt-sept** [vẽtset]: 1738
- vingt-six** [vẽtsis]: 1679
- visité** [vizite]: 1424, 1719
- visiter** [vizite]: 1475, 1495, 1540, 1756
- vit** [vi]: 1114, 1793, 1835, 1874
- vite** [vit]: 1386, 1481
- vit-elle** [vi t.ɛl]: 1121
- vit-il** [vi t'il]: 1114
- vivre** [vivɛ]: 1613, 1614, 1968
- voie** [vwa]: 1361
- voir** [vwa]: 1492
- voir** [vwɛ]: 1361, 1369, 1403, 1456, 1881, 1991
- vois** [vwa]: 1438
- voisin** [vwazẽ]: 1438, 1894
- voisine** [vwazin]: 1894
- voit** [vwa]: 1518
- voiture** [vwatyɛ]: 1054, 1061, 1075, 1083, 1152, 1157, 1158, 1169, 1196, 1238, 1303, 1335, 1399, 1418, 1444, 1488, 1686... +11
- voitures** [vwatyɛ]: 1042
- voix** [vwa]: 1957, 1957
- vol** [vøl]: 1625, 1683, 1897
- volant** [volã]: 1198
- volé** [vole]: 1034, 1045, 1067, 1068, 1095, 1975, 1977
- volée** [vole]: 1054, 1067, 1180



volées [vole]: 1068, 1073, 1074
voler [vole]: 1896, 1898
vont [võ]: 1220, 1261, 1295
vont-ils [võ t.il]: 1119, 1226
voter [vote]: 1422
voudrais [vudʁe]: 1573
voudrais-tu [vudʁe ty]: 1542, 1543,
 1545, 1546, 1565, 1567, 1569,
 1570, 1597, 1600, 1642
voulais [vule]: 1410
voulait [vule]: 1909, 1938, 1941
vous [vu]: 1098, 1392, 1394, 1550,
 1554, 1573, 1624
voyage [vwajaʒ]: 1259, 1278, 1489,
 1625
voyagé [vwajaze]: 1133
voyager [vwajaze]: 1515, 1756, 1937
vrai [vre]: 1731, 1733
vraiment [vʁemɑ̃]: 1577, 1715, 1830,
 1891, 1955, 1999, 2000

vu [vy]: 1001, 1002, 1047, 1094, 1177,
 1179, 1405, 1760, 1765, 1786,
 1806, 1856, 1877, 1960
vue [vy]: 1007
vues [vy]: 1960
week-end [wikɛnd]: 1065, 1203, 1304,
 1313, 1368, 1402, 1411, 1556, 1707
week-ends [wikɛnd]: 1113, 1557
y [i]: 1530, 1558, 1562, 1579, 1605,
 1642, 1657, 1661, 1671, 1673,
 1675, 1676, 1687, 1689, 1696,
 1697, 1703, 1715, 1718... +3
y [l.i]: 1004, 1016, 1017, 1025, 1034,
 1049, 1147, 1151, 1182, 1228,
 1249, 1255, 1277, 1312, 1651,
 1652, 1653, 1654, 1657, 1659...
 +58
y [ɥ.i]: 1663
y [z.i]: 1342, 1466, 1518, 1923
yeux [z.jø]: 1511
york [jɔʁk]: 1210